The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 49. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1874. NO. 15.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office in new JOURNAL *Building, Fifth Street.*

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates :

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
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All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.

BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Office 2d door east of First National Bank. Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to their care, and to the collection and remittance of claims.
Jan.7,71.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 522 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one door East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

JACKSON HOUSE.
FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE UNION DEPOT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. ZEIGLER, Prop.
Nov12,'73-6m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,'72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

HOFFMAN & SKEESE, Manufacturers of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealers in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap, Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [jan.15,'73y

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.
HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA!
STER PARIS CORNICES,
MOULDINGS. &C
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

Printing.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Fifth and Washington Sts.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION 1700.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50
within six months. $3.00 if not
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JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,

The Story-Teller.

"WALKING THE PLANK."

The history of the West is one long list of bloody and atrocious deeds. Not the least in the dark and interminable catalogue is the little event we are now about to lay before our kind readers. We heard the story from the lips of one who professed—and we had no reason to doubt his word—to have played a prominent part in the thrilling occurrence, and we give it to you just as we heard it.

Some years ago, (said the narrator,) a friend and myself agreed to take a tramp, hunter fashion, through the great wilderness of the North-West. Having provided ourselves with what things we considered actually necessary, and nothing more, we started upon our perilous journey; for that it was perilous we were fully aware, and every reader will admit.

After encountering innumerable hardships and many dangers, we found ourselves in the wildest kind of a region, many miles distant from the haunts of civilization. Already we had passed through enough to discourage most men, but we were young and full of blood, and not easily put out or frightened. This was particularly the case with my companion, whose name was Andrew Huff.

Both of us were perfectly healthy, as strong as iron, and considerably experienced in the use of such articles as rifles, pistols and bowie-knives. In all these respects we could hold our own with the best; had it been otherwise, we would never have lived to reach the point at which we finally arrived.

Just about dark one evening in the latter part of July, after a hard day's tramp, we halted for the night. A darker, deeper, lonelier solitude than that which surrounded us, it would be hard to imagine. Silently we made a little fire and cooked our supper; silently we ate it. Worn out, and for the time being slightly dispirited, we were in no humor for conversation.

For some time we sat by our camp-fire without uttering a single word, and almost without moving. I was thinking of home and absent friends, and it is only reasonable to suppose that Huff was similarly occupied.

After the lapse of some time, our fire burnt low, and I arose to replenish it. The bark of a wolf startled me, and I spoke to my companion.

Huff did not answer me, however, but, without noticing the circumstance, I threw a quantity of fagots on the fire, and said:

"Take a few hours' rest, Andy, and I'll keep watch, and after that you can do the same by me."

Still I got no answer, and then I began to notice my companion's unusual taciturnity.

"Anything the matter, Andy?" said I, regarding him closely.

No answer again.

"That's a little strange," I muttered, moving over towards my companion.

Huff was sitting facing the fire, with his head bent upon his knees. I shook him without arousing him. Finally, I raised his head, and at once became conscious that he was soundly, deeply asleep.

Laughing off the fears which had for a few moments oppressed me, I left Huff to enjoy his nap, and settled myself down as comfortably as the circumstances would permit.

I was dreadfully drowsy, and despite our perilous situation, despite every effort I made to the contrary, I could not entirely resist the overpowering influence of sleep. Occasionally I started up suddenly, and found that I had been dozing. The last time I was aroused, I was awakened by the barking of a wolf. Jumping to my feet, I beheld the fierce animal not a dozen paces distant, his ravenous eyes glaring upon me from the darkness. Seizing up a brand, I flung it at the rapacious monster, with all my strength. It struck him full in the face, and, with a terrible howl, he darted off into the forest. My comrade did not awaken—did not even stir—so sound was his repose.

After that I did not feel much inclined to sleep, though nothing more was to be seen or heard. I examined my rifle and pistols, piled more faggots on the fire, and kept on the move, with my eyes and ears open for any more nocturnal visitors.

Some time passed away quietly, and I began to grow insufferably weary. Every muscle relaxed, and a drowsy stupor gradually stole over me. My eyes closed unconsciously; my knees bent beneath me, and I was about dropping to the ground, when I was suddenly aroused by the sound of a man's voice.

"Hello! fellers, how d'yer do?" were the words which fell upon my ears, and aroused me to full consciousness.

I looked around in bewilderment. Our little camping-ground was encircled by a dozen or more brawny, fierce-looking desperadoes. It was a complete surprise, and on the spur of the moment, I yelled aloud:

"Andy, Andy, wake up!"

"Yes; wake up, Andy!" echoed the outlaws loudly and derisively.

Aroused at last, my companion sprang to his feet, and at the next moment was standing by my side.

Instantly a dozen or more rifles were leveled at us with a deadly aim.

"Yer ain't goin' to show fight, are ye?" demanded one of the outlaws, a brutal-looking wretch, and the leader of the band, as it afterwards appeared.

"That depends entirely on circumstances!" responded Andy, unhesitatingly. "We're two good men, afraid of neither man or beast—and if your intentions are hostile, as they appear to be, you may take my word for it that we'll give you all the trouble we can."

"You won't now, will yer?" rejoined the desperado, tauntingly. "Guess ye'll have yer hands full ef yer try that sort uv a game."

"Well, what do you want here, anyhow?" I demanded boldly, fully satisfied in my own mind that if we got out of the present scrape we would have to fight it out."

"What do we want h-yar?" was the rapid reply. "I guess the forest's as free to us as it is to anybody else. Don't karkulate that you're boss here, stranger, do yer?"

"No;" was Andy's quick reply, (taking the words out of my mouth,) "nor are you. But that's not the point!" he added; "what do you want with us?"

"Yer money an' yer traps! Understand that sort o' talk, don't yer?"

"Yes; we understand that you're a gang of thieves and cut-throats!" responded Andy fiercely; but if you can get anything from us you've got to fight for it, though we are but two against a dozen. Give 'em a shot, comrade!" added the fiery fellow, addressing himself to me. "We can't make the matter any worse!"

I thought so too, and raising my rifle, Andy and I fired simultaneously.

Immediately two of the outlaws fell dead to the ground, and the rest uttered a concerted yell that sounded more fearful than the howl of the wolf I had so recently driven away.

"Now give 'em the pistols!" shouted Andy, his whole soul in the deadly conflict.

Each of us carried a brace of double-barrelled pistols, which gave us eight shots between us, and as quick as lightning we were discharging the loads in the faces of the outlaws. Six more of the brigands fell before our aim, while we remained uninjured, notwithstanding a number of scattering shots whistled around our ears and over our heads.

"Now charge upon the thieves!" yelled Andy, in stentorian tones.

I followed my comrade's lead, and together we charged upon the remaining five outlaws, for that number was left. A fierce and bloody fight ensued. Andy performed miracles, and I did double duty; but, as fate would have it, we were both rendered *hors du combat*—my comrade by a pistol wound in his side, and I by a bowie cut in the shoulder.

I knew nothing more after that, for the next moment I became unconscious. When I came to myself, I found I was in a cave, and it was not long before I discovered that the cave was the haunt of robbers. This much I learned by listening, for I could see nothing; the bright light of day seemed never to penetrate that dismal cavern. It was the gloomiest, chilliest place I was ever in, and from the bottom of my heart I wished myself well out of it.

I thought of Andy, you may be sure, but could see no way of finding out what had become of him.

After a while, however, an old and outrageously ugly Indian squaw made her appearance. She brought me food and medicine, and temporary light. My wounds had already been dressed. Of course, I was eager to question her.

"My good woman," said I, very pleasantly, "I would like to know where I am; will you tell me?"

She shook her head negatively; and to all I could say or do, I got no other answer. I inquired about Andy, and other matters, but received no satisfaction. Finally I gave up in despair, and let the old hag go.

A week passed, and I was comparatively well. About the expiration of that time, the old squaw came to me one day and beckoned me to follow her. Having no reason to refuse obedience, I complied with her directions, and after traversing a number of dark passages, found myself in the open air. It was a bright and sunny morning, and, despite my situation, I inhaled the pure atmosphere with delight.

Assembled on the spot I beheld a gang of a score or more of the worst-looking men I had ever encountered, and in the midst of them my friend and companion, Andrew Huff. Andy looked pale and emaciated, and appeared to have suffered much more than myself.

We had barely time to greet each other, and say, "God bless you, comrade!" when we were suddenly and roughly seized and gagged. At the same time one of the outlaws, whom I at once recognised as the leader of the party we had first encountered, stepped forward and addressed us:

"Now, cuss yer!" he cried passionately, "we'll make you pay for yer hard work t'other night. Strip 'em!"

In a few minutes we were stripped to the skin, and we had neither the power to resist nor expostulate.

We were separately led to the brink of a chasm near, and made to look down into the almost unfathomable depths. A stream of water dashed along over the rocks at the bottom. It made me dizzy to look down! We were then stationed a few feet from the brink, with a guard over us. I then began to comprehend that some horrible death awaited us, and my feelings were fearful.

A plank about twelve feet long and a foot wide was then brought forward and placed half-way over the precipice. My blood ran cold at the preparations.

On one end of the plank two men stationed themselves.

"Now, drive the chap forward!" shouted the leader, pointing to my comrade. "T'other feller shall see him drop, an' then he follers arter him. Drive him on thar, hosses!"

Every effort was made to move Andy, but the poor fellow continued obstinate. The outlaws beat him with their rifles, and pricked him with their knives, but he refused to stir.

"Carry the man!" shouted the leader madly.

Despite his struggles, Andy was picked up and carried to the plank. As the outlaws let him down they gave him a violent push, which sent him forward to the end of the plank. Andy swayed from side to side, and struggled wildly to regain his balance. He failed, however, and fell over—in his fall desperately clutching the plank. There he held, with his finger-nails buried in the wood! It was a horrid scene, and my blood runs cold at the bare recollection of it.

"Let him go!" shouted the fiendish leader.

The men who were standing on the other end of the plank jumped off, and the plank and Andy whirled down into the seething depths below. Despite the gag in his mouth, poor Andy uttered a loud and terrifying shriek before he disappeared from sight forever. The cry rings in my ears now, though years have passed since then. I shall never forget it.

The outlaws sprang to the edge of the cliff, and with a savage exultation watched Andy's descent.

"Now fur t'other one!" shouted the leader, after a lapse of a few minutes; but at that instant a loud report of fire-arms suddenly reverberated far and near, and at least one-half of the bandits fell dead to the earth. The balls whistled around me as thick as hail, but I escaped unhurt. Instantly afterwards a party of trappers rushed upon the scene and charged at the outlaws. The fight was short but desperate. In the end not an outlaw of them all remainee alive, although they fought like incarnate devils.

In the first moment of the melee I got away, out of the reach of all harm. Pinioned and gagged, as I was, I would have been of no use in the fight.

After it was over, I made my appearance and gave a statement of all that had transpired. From the trappers I learned that Andy's cry had directed them to the spot; but, poor fellow, they came too late to save him.

I thanked God and the mountaineers for my own preservation, and quitted the scene with a sense of relief mingled with a feeling of sadness.

Gentlemen, that was about the worst situation I was ever placed in, and may you never have a similar experience.

Reading for the Million.

How to Succeed.

The young man who thinks he can carr his boyish pranks into the serious business of life is not a man and defrauds himself and his employer. "After work, play." That should satisfy the most sanguine.—"Business before pleasure" is the motto of the prudent man whose guide is experience, and it is sufficient for the most novitiate in active life.

But it is despicable to see a young man just starting in life, so wedded to his former enjoyments as to place them above present duties. Yet this is often the case. The young man, who steers his own bark, launches forth on the sea of life, too often, looks back on the pleasures he leaves behind, and forgetful of present duties, steers back to past enjoyments.

There is no royal road to success any more than to knowledge. He who would succeed must work, and after all there is more real enjoyment in work which has a worthy object than in play or pleasure intended to kill time. We remarked a few days ago to a business man whose present means are amply sufficient, but who worked really harder than any of his numerous employees, that he ought to "take it easy." Said he "I am never so happy as when I have more than I can do. I may wear out working, but I dread to rust out idling." He was right. His work was a part of himself, a part of his life, and it was always faithfully done. To apprentices especially, this earnestness and interest in their work is necessary if success is ever to be attained.

Some of Bismark's Maxims.

When pushed to extremes, I prefer my shirt to my coat.

A question of right can be settled only with the bayonet in our European quarrels.

Parties and castes are mutable—they perish, and new ones arise.

The Kings of Prussia have never been preeminently the kings of the rich.

Whoever makes the most promises is apt to carry the election.

All classes do a little smuggling, especially the women.

A great country cannot be governed by partisans.

Put Germany into the saddle and you will find that she knows how to ride.

Governments are like women — the youngest pleases the most.

It is not possible to hasten the ripening of fruit by holding a lamp underneath.

Centralization is tyranny, more or less.

Whoever carries the money bag is the people's master.

Every country knows that peace and security rests in the sword.

Liberty is a luxury which not every one can afford.

People are a great deal more lavish whed they pay out of a common treasury than when they pay out of their own pockets.

Clairvoyance--Theroy and Fact of Second Sight.

Two minds are said to be *en rapport* when one reflects the other, independently of any artificial method of communication, as the shadow in the pool reflects surrounding objects. The process is analogous to telegraphy, the brain being the instrument, the consciousness the operator or reader, and it requires, as in that physico-mechanical art, two instruments, one to originate the impression, the other to receive it. In the cant phrase of the day it is called clairvoyance, while it was known formerly as second sight and by various other names. The subject has received the fillup lately from Mr. Brown's exhibitions of some curious phenomena of thought reading. The similar exhibitions of biologists, mesmerists and spiritualists are more familiar and are generally explicable under the broad philosophy of humbug. But daily experience furnishes an example quite as striking and far more reliable. A casual remark elicits the surprised rejoinder, "Why, I was just thinking of that!" although no previous subject or circumstance has led up to it. Such a coincidence may, it is true, be purely accidental, the range of ordinary thought, like the vocabulary of ordinary speech, being very limited. But the equation of changes shows that the concurrence should be infrequent, while, in point of fact, it occurs not once, but many times, in every man's experience. A French philosopher seeks to explain such phenomena by laying down this proposition: "Minds in habitual collision acquire a quality of action by which the censorium receives reciprocal impressions, independent of communication through speech or sign." That the explanation is sufficient. I shall now undertake to affirm. I merely cite it as the simplest, and because the simplest the most probable elucidation of the mystery.

After the first difficulty of communicating without the aid of arbitrary sound or sign is removed, the obstacle of distance appears to be illusory. There is no reason, apparently, why areas of space should affect the process more than in telegraphy. The current may pass and repass as generously, obeying a law of equilibrium in the minds affected. Of this we have many historic examples. Plutarch tells us that in the time of Domitian the report of a battle in Germay was published in Rome on the day on which it was fought. Pope Honorius performed the funeral obsequies of Philip Augustus of France the very day on which the King died. Froissart relates how the Count de Foix was aware of the defeat of John of Castile the day on which it took place. "Saturday, the Feast of Our Lady in August, 1385." I take the brief account from the quaint old chronicler: "The whole days of Sunday, Monday and the following Tuesday he was in his castle of Orthes, and made such poor and melancholy meals that not one word could be drawn from him; nor would he, during that time, quit his chamber or speak to knight or squire, however nearly related by blood, unless he had sent for him; and it also happened that he even sent for some to whom he never opened his lips during these three days. On Tuesday, in the evening, he called his brother Arnold William, and said to him in a low voice, "Our people have had a desperate battle, which has vexed me very much, for it has happened to them just as I foretold at their departure." Arnold William who was a wise and prudent knight, well acquainted with the temper of his brother was silent. The Count anxious to cheer up his courage, for he too had nourished in his breast the sad news, added: 'By God, Sir, Arnold! it is just as I have told you, and very soon we shall have news of it. Never has the country of Bearn suffered so severely these hundred years past as it has now in Portugal!' Many knights and squires were afraid to speak, but commented within themselves on them.

"Within ten days the truth was known from those who had been in the battle, and they first told the Count, and all who wished to hear them, everything relative to their disputes with the Castilians, and the event of the battle of Aljubarota. * * * * 'Holy Mary!' said I to the squire, 'how was it possible for the Count to know, or even guess at it, on the morrow after it happened?'"

A still more striking illustration of the phrenography of one mind on the sensitive electro-plate of another occurs in Hugh Miller's early reminiscences. His father was lost in a storm off Peterhead on the 10th of November, 1807.

A letter had been received from him on the 9th, and the evening of the following day, the cottage door being unfastened, Hugh, then a child of five years, was sent to shut it. "Day," he writes, "had not wholly disappeared, but was fast posting into night. Within less than a yard of my breast, as plainly as ever I saw anything, was a deserved hand and arm stretched before me. Hand and arm apparently that of a female; they bore a vivid and sodden appearance; and directly fronting me, where the body ought to have been, there was only blank, transparent space, through which I could see the dim form of the object beyond. I was fearfully startled."

It will be observed that it is not the father's form which appears; but his mind, looking out on the ghastly night and storm, among the whirling elements and tooth-like crags of Cromarty bay and headland, is reflected in the child's, and brought out more vividly in the *chiaroscuro* of the twilight. The black storm, hideous night, and bellowing sea, are vague concomitants, but more intense and vivid in the father's mind is the drowning woman's outstretched arm and hand, and this image lays its print upon the sensitive brain of the child. I do not think the fact explicable in any other way. To treat Hugh Miller's statement with scornful incredulity merely suggests the weakness of the scientist.

EVERY man's past life should be his critic, his censor, his guide. He who lives, and is done with life the moment it drops hour by hour from his hands, is not half a man. He is like a plucked plant that stands in water without roots of its own, and can have no growth, and soon fades and passes away.

A VAGABOND beggar Jew applied for alms to Dr. Raphael, the well-known Jewish rabbi, and threatened to turn Christian if the doctor would not help him. The doctor said to him: "Very well, go. Become a good Christian, and I will be satisfied; for you have been a very bad Jew."

THEY may come for wool and go back, shorn.

LOVE in the beginning is most easily cured.

A Man Visits the Editor to find "Who Printed that Piece."

He came in with an interrogation in one eye, and with a stick in one hand. One eye was covered with a handkerchief and one arm was in a sling. His bearing was that of a man with a settled purpose in view.

"It was to see," said he, "the man that puts things into this paper."

We intimated that several of us earned a frugal livelihood in that way.

"Well, I want to see the man which scribe things out of the other papers. The fellow who writes mostly with shears, you understand!"

We explained to him that there were seasons when the most gifted among us, driven to frenzy by the scarcity of ideas and events, and by the clamorous demands of an insatiated public in moments of emotional insanity plunged the glittering shears into our exchanges. He went on, calmly, but in a voice tremulous with suppressed feelings, and indistinct through the recent loss of half a dozen or so of his front teeth.

"Just so. I presume so. I don't know much about this business, but I want to see that man, the man that printed that little piece about pouring water down a drunken man's spine of his back, and making him instantly sober. If you please, I want to talk with him."

Then he leaned his stick against our desk, and spit on his serviceable hand, and resumed his hold on the stick as though he was weighing it. After studying the stick a moment, he asked in a somewhat louder tone:

"Mister, I came here to see that 'ere man. I want to see him bad."

We told him that particular man was not in.

"Just so. I presumed so They told me before I came that the man I wanted to see wouldn't be anywhere I'll wait for him. I live up north, and have walked seven miles to converse with that man. I guess I'll sit down and wait."

He sat down by the door and reflectively pounded the floor with his stick, but his feelings would not allow him to keep still.

"I suppose not one of you didn't ever pour much cold water down any drunken man's back to make him sober, perhaps."

None of us in the office had ever tried the experiment.

"Just so. I thought just as like as not you had not. Well, Mister, I have. I tried it yesterday, and I have come seven miles on foot to see the man that printed that piece. It wasn't much of a piece, I don't think; but I want to see the man that printed it, just a few minutes. You see, John Smith, he lives next door to my house, when I'm at home, and he gets how come you so every little period. Now, when he's sober, he's all right, if you keep out of his way; but when he's drunk, he goes home and breaks dishes, and tips over the stove, and throws the hardware around, and makes it inconvenient for his wife, and sometimes gets his gun and goes out calling on his neighbors, and it ain't pleasant.

Not that I want to say anything about Smith; but me and my wife don't think he ought to do so. He came home drunk yesterday and broke all the kitchen windows out of his house, and followed his wife around with the carving knife, talking about her liver, and after a while he lay down by my fence and went to sleep. I had been reading that piece, and I thought if I could pour some cold water down the spine of his back, and make him sober, it would be more comfortable for his wife, and a square thing to all around. So I poured a bucket of spring water down his back.

"Well," said we, as our visitor paused "did it make him sober?" Our visitor took a firmer hold of his stick and replied with increased emotion:

"Just so. I suppose it did make him sober as a judge in less than you can say Jack Robinson; but Mister, it made him mad. It made him the maddest man that I ever seen, and Mister, John Smith is a bigger man than me and stouter. He is a good deal stouter. Bla—bless him I never knew he was half so stout till yesterday, and he's handy with his fists, too. I should suppose he is the handiest man I ever saw."

"Then he went for you, did he?" we asked innocently.

"Just so. Exactly. I suppose he went for me about the best he knew, but I don't hold no grudge against John Smith. I suppose he ain't a good man to hold a grudge against. I want to see the man who printed that piece. I want to see him bad. I feel as though it would soothe me to see that man. I want to show him how a drunken man acts when you pour water down the spine of his back. That's what I come for."

Our visitor who had poured water down the spine of a drunken man's back, remained until about 6 p. m., and then went up street to find the man that printed that piece. The man he is looking for started for Alaska last evening, for a summer vacation and will not be back before September ,1878.

An Old-Fashioned Mother!

Thank God! some of us have an old-fashioned mother. Not a woman of the period, enameled and painted, with her chignon, her curls and her bustle, whose jeweled hands have never felt the clasp of baby fingers; but a dear, old-fashioned, sweet-voiced mother, with eyes in which the love-light shone and brown hair threaded with silver, lying smooth upon her cheek. Those dear hands, worn with toil, gently guiding our tottering steps in childhood, and smoothing our pillows in sickness, even reaching to us in yearning tenderness when the sweet spirit was baptised in the pearly spirit of the river.

Blessed is the spirit of an old-fashioned mother. It floats upon us now like the beautiful perfume of some woodland blossoms. The music of other voices may be lost, but the entrancing memory of her's will echo in our souls forever. Other faces may fade away and be forgotten, but her's will shine on until the light from heaven's portals shall glorify our own. When, in the fitful pauses of busy life, our feet wander back to the old homestead, and, crossing the well worn threshold, we stand once more in the low, quiet room, so hallowed by her presence, how the feelings of childhood innocence and dependence comes over us, and we kneel down in the molten sunshine, streaming through the western window, just where, long years ago, we knelt by our mother's knee lisping, "Our Father." How many times, when the tempter lured us on, has the memory of those sacred hours, that mother's words, her faith and prayers, saved us from plunging into the deep abyss of sin! Years have filled great drifts between her and us, but they have not hidden from our sight the glory of her pure and unselfish love.

A Sanctimonious Poker Player.

About two years ago a Missouri river steamboat left Fort Benton with a party of rough and well-to-do miners on board.—There were also among the passengers three or four "brace men," and before arriving at Sioux City they had, generally, cleaned out the pockets of the miners.—The boat stopped at Sioux City to wood up, and found, among others waiting to get on board, a ministerial-looking personage, with the longest and most solemn countenance on him you can well imagine. He was dressed in a suit of black, wore a white stovepipe hat and choker collar, ornamented with a black neck-handkerchief.

Well, he got on board, and the boat started down the stream For two days he was unnoticed by the other passengers, but one of the sports at last thought he saw a chance to make something out of the sad and melancholy individual. The latter would once or twice a day step up to the bar, and, with a voice that was as mild and gentle as a maiden's, ask for "A glass of soda, if you please," and then he would pull a roll of bills from his pocket and take a quarter from their interior layers. Then he would say to the barkeeper, as if under a thousand obligations, "Thank you, sir," and walk aft again as if about to commit suicide.

This thing had gone far enough, and the gambler I have spoken of at last approached him.

"Would you like a game of seven-up, sir?"

"Seven-up? What is seven-up? Please tell me, my good friend?"

"Why, a game of cards, you know, just to pass away the time. Let us play a game.'

"My good friend, I do not know anything concerning cards; I cannot play them."

"Well, come along, we'll show you how to do it." And the mild gentleman in black, after some further protests, at length consented.

They showed him how 'twas done, and they played several games. The gentleman in black was delighted. Gamblers want to know if he will play poker, five cents ante, just for the fun of the thing. Gentleman in black says he can't play the game, but they explain again, and the poker commences. The gentleman in black looses every time. There are six men in the game. Each one deals before the gentleman in black, and ante has been raised to a dollar. Gent in black deals awkwardly and looks at his hand. Next man to dealer bets five—goes around, and bets are raised to one hundred dollars. Gent in black sees it and makes it one hundred better. Gamblers look surprised but will not be bluffed. The bet had reached five hundred dollars—a thousand. All draw out except a Pike's Peak miner, who sees and calls him: "What have you?" "Wall," answers the gent in black, "I have—let me see, let me see—wall, I have four ones."

The gamblers, who had suspicioned some time before, now look wild, and the light begins to dawn in the miner's mind. He leaned across the table and said in the most sarcastic tones he could command:

"Oh, you heave, heave yer? You d—d sanctimonious shuffler."

The gent got up from the table and handed one of the gamblers his card. It read "Bill Walker, New Orlerns"—one of the most successful sharpers in the country.

The Moment of Peril.

A clergyman's son, one Sunday afternoon last winter, was amusing himself with his velocipede. He was carelessly dashing along at full speed, intending to cross the railway track, when a train came thundering along the road. There was but one course to pursue. He could not stop the impetus of his vehicle; to attempt it would be certain death. So he dashed across within reaching distance of the engine. The slighest jar of his wheel, a pebble in his way, a little unsteadiness of his own, and his doom was sealed. Do you suppose any sum of money would induce him again to run such a risk?

A boy was sliding down hill, and in the excitement and enjoyment of the sport, he forgot to watch for danger. His path run over the railroad track, and, as he was almost on it, he saw a slowly moving freight train passing along. To stop was impossible, and he dashed on, just passing between two heavily laden cars. The slow rate of motion was all that saved him. But he will not go down that hill so recklessly again. It will serve as a warning to other boys also, who witnessed his peril.

What a pity they will not take warning by the greater danger, the saddest fate, of so many men and boys about them.

I see lads every day in this town standing on the steps of the billiard saloon and the tobacconist's shop, who are near to a more fearful doom than either of these lads. They are suffering themselves to be drawn into a maelstrom from which there will be no retreat. They are preparing for a plunge into the fearful gulf of intemperance, where body and soul will both be swallowed up. Look over into this gulf. Listen to the fearful cries that come up, and can you, dare you, risk the plunge? The moment of deepest peril for you is the one when you take your first glass.—*Temperance Banner.*

What must I do to be—Lost.

"What must I do to be lost?" "Neglect so great a salvation." It is not necessary to do anything. We are lost already. Jesus offers to save us; but if we reject his offers, we remain as we were.—"How shall we escape if we neglect so great a salvation?" Escape is impossible if we neglect the only means of safety. If a deadly serpent bites you, and you refuse the only remedy, you die. If you are drowning and will not seize the life-buoy thrown to you, you sink. Neglect is ruin. Jesus alone can save the soul! Neither is there salvation in any other. O sinner, your damnation is sure if you neglect Jesus. If he that despised Moses' law died without mercy, how much surer punishment shall he be thought worthy who had trodden under foot the Son of God. Dost thou think that God will not execute his threatenings, that thou canst escape his piercing eye, or that the rocks will cover thee? Vain hopes! There is no escape but to come to Jesus, and simple neglect is certain perdition! Because I called, but ye refused, * * * * then shall they call, but I will not answer; they shall seek me, but shall not find me!"—O sinner, escape this awful threatening! Jesus now stands with open arms. He entreats you to be saved! Come with all your sins and sorrows—come just as you are—come at once! He will in no wise cast you out. Come to Jesus.—*Newman Hall.*

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, April 15, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Arrearages.

The following is the law relating to newspapers and subscribers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held to be a subscriber.
7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

MONEY NEEDED BADLY!

Those Indebted to us for Subscription, Advertising and Job Work will Please Pay Up!

We have not the money to run a business that costs from $4,000 to $5,000 a year without the assistance of those who receive our stock in trade. Every man ought to think of this and pay up the little that he owes. It may be only a little, but when the fact is taken into consideration that 1200 persons are indebted to us in the county of Huntingdon, these small sums aggregate a large amount of money. We need this money badly to pay debts and to enlarge our business. We appeal to those who are indebted to us to come forward and help us. We have a large number of excellent patrons, who pay promptly, of whom we have no desire to complain, but there are those who say "I only owe two or four dollars and I will pay that the first time I go to Huntingdon," and they settle down under the impression that it don't amount to much, but when hundreds come to this conclusion it does amount to considerable. We hope that all those indebted to us will send it in the first opportunity that is afforded. Court week will be an excellent time. We do not like to dun our friends, but there is no other course left for us.

☞ An epitaph for Guss: Here lies the one-eyed Monster.

☞ Guss dies hard. Hydrophobia would have been an easier death for the beast.

☞ Guss robs himself of the most appropriate name he could have to exhibit his malignity against Gen. Beath.

☞ We have the first person to see who is willing to admit that he signed the Guss resolutions, but all claim they signed a petition to retain the school.

☞ Guss tried, we are told, to fire up his adherents to mob the Post-Office at Cassville. He has not "fight" enough on hands and he wants to try Uncle Sam.

☞ The Bill appropriating one million of dollars to the Centennial passed the House of Representatives of this state, on the 9th inst. by a strict party vote. It is now before the Governor.

☞ "Jason" forgot to tell his auditors how he suffered martyrdom for Guss when some fellow, under cover of night, took him for Guss, and knocked him down for insulting his sister.

☞ The Governor and Prof. Wickersham have granted the Cassville soldiers' orphans a furlough of two weeks to visit their friends. This is a very sensible movement.

☞ The Governor has appointed Hon. John H. Orvis, who was dragooned by Speer into making a minority report in the Guss case, an Additional Law Judge for the Counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield.

☞ The Democrats carried the state of Connecticut by an increased majority last week. Both Houses of the Legislature are Democratic which insures a Democratic United States Senator in place of Buckingham.

☞ The management of the Cassville Soldiers' Orphans' School was the most complete Sham known to this age. From the sham watch, presented to "The Professor" to the sham indignation meeting it has never varied.

☞ "Jason's" severest assaults upon his father were excluded from the *Globe*. It was even too much for Guss! It must have been very dis-gus-ting, indeed, when this degenerate member of the brute creation could not stomach it.

☞ A fire was started, by an incendiary, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday morning last, in the planing mill of Brown, Early & Co., lumbermen, in Williamsport, Pa., which consumed several mills and fourteen dwelling houses. Loss about $500,000.

☞ "Jason" said that his father introduced him to Senator Anderson. This is simply a mistake. He did no such thing. No one knows "Jason" better than his father and he would not take the responsibility of introducing him to any gentleman.

☞ When a disgusted Cassvillian wanted to leave the Indignation meeting Guss would request him, personally, to remain, as they were not near through yet and it might be the last chance they would have to hear him. It was the last wag of the hammer, no doubt.

☞ "Jason" gives us credit with writing a communication in our paper of a given date. Thankee, "Jason," we are not the writer, but one who knows is, and if we had assented he would have told a few rough things at your expense, but we desired to save you a fearful skinning.

THOSE RUMORS.

As A. L. Guss asserted that the charges against him were *never heard of* until he announced himself a candidate for Congress, at April Court, 1872, (his own statement), we present the following editorial from the Bethlehem *Daily Times*. which most conclusively disproves the statements on that head by Guss.

He also tried to convey the impression that the charges originated with Gen. Beath, and both his counsel asserted, in the strongest terms, that the Grand Army had nothing to do with the prosecution.—All these lies are nailed by the *Times:*

"REV. MR. GUSS AND THE CASSVILLE SCHOOL.—In the Fall of 1871, while a member of J. K. Taylor Post, G. A. R., this place, was on a visit to the interior of the State, he heard certain scandalous rumors against Rev. A. L. Guss, Principal of the Cassville (Huntingdon county, Pa) Soldiers' Orphans' School, with reference to his conduct towards the female portion of the school. It was represented that he had caused the ruin of one girl, and made indecent advances and propositions to others, &c., &c.. &c. The Comrade subsequently received what he was led to believe, was confirmatory proof, and, as he felt in duty bound, brought the matter before J. K. Taylor Post. The charges were carefully considered by that body, and they finally decided that the facts should be laid before the Department Convention, which met in Philadelphia within a few weeks. This was done, as will be seen by the following extract from the report of the proceedings of the Convention:

"Comrade C. O. Ziegenfuss of Post 182 made a motion that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the alleged mismanagement of the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Cassville.

Comrade Atkinson moved to amend that the expenses of the committee be borne by the Department. Adopted.

The motion as amended was adopted.

Comrade N. M. Smith moved that the committee appointed to visit the Soldiers' Orphans' School, be instructed to visit the school at Phillipsburgh, Beaver county.

An amendment was then offered that the committee be instructed to visit all the schools.

Comrade McCormick moved an amendment to the amendment, by adding *any* schools against which charges may be made to the Commander. Adopted.

The motion as amended was adopted." [See Proceedings of Encampments, p. 120.] January 24, 1872.

In accordance with this resolution a Select Committee was appointed to investigate the charges which J. K. Taylor Post lay at the door of Mr. Guss. The Committee worked hard and determinedly but were blocked at every point by the refusal of the various parties said to have knowledge of the facts to appear in Court, and make affidavit to the same. The committee had no authority in law to compel parties to give evidence, and hence failed in making a case against Mr. Guss, though they were not at all satisfied with his innocence. The Committee not being able to accomplish anything, Col. Robt. B. Beath as Commander of the Grand Army, laid the matter before His Excellency Gov. Hartranft, requesting that some one should be commissioned with full power to investigate the matter. The result our readers now know.

☞ Twenty-four thousand dollars is the amount to be appropriated to the Normal Schools of the State during the coming year. Would it not be proper in this connection for the Legislature to ask that these institutions be placed as far as practicable under the care of professors and instructors who are citizens of this State? We do not see the propriety of Pennsylvanians spending their money in the employment of talent from other States, when hundreds of competent men can be found within the bounds of this Commonwealth, who would willingly assist in the instruction of those who desire to become teachers. We refer to this matter at this time, because we think that is in the province of the Legislature to so perfect the law, if it needs it, that our own citizens may have an opportunity of filling positions which are now occupied by those who have no claims upon our people.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

☞ They canvassed five townships. Union, Cass, Clay, Tod and Carbon, and four boroughs, Mapleton, Three Springs, Broad Top City and Cassville to secure the names attached to the resolutions published in the last *Globe*. A number of the names are inserted twice while many others are made up of boys whose ages range from 9 to 12 years and upwards. A more glaring fraud has never been perpetrated by Guss, and this means more than most honest people would be willing to answer for. Nine-tenths did not really know what they were signing. We see the names of a number of our warmest and most earnest friends attached to them. Nobody read the great string of resolutions and they only learned their mistake when they saw the *Globe*.

☞ Did "Jason" tell the truth in his speech, or did he tell it when he said he knew enough about Guss to convict him outside of any charges against him? Or, when he said there were at one time, five or six cases of the same character against Guss, while he was teaching at the school, and that it took all that he and Guss could both do to keep the complainants from prosecuting? or, when he said he knew enough about Guss to sink him? These charges, "Jason," you know, were repeatedly made by you to unimpeachable witnesses. Come, "Jason," disregard the pincher and answer.

☞ We would suggest to some of our contemporaries that the people of Cassville and vicinity are not all so demoralized as to place a less estimate upon the virtue of the orphans than they do upon their politics or a little market, but there are scores of honest people, in that neighborhood, who look with as much contempt upon Guss and his conduct as any of their critics, and who believe the rumors in circulation in regard to him implicitly, but, escaping the witness stand, they escape the tornado that is raging around the few who had the moral courage to take the stand on the side of right.

PATENT THUNDER AT CASSVILLE.

The observations of J. C. Clarkson, at the Cassville meeting, got up by A. L. Guss, are published in the *Globe*, of last week, with a great flourish. "Jason" seems to have thought the show was got up for him, and not for the Professor. He gives a long account of his own misdoings, as if that had anything to do with the guilt or innocence of Guss. Though his speech is bombastic to the last degree, yet his candor in admitting himself guilty of all the crimes ever laid to his charge, and a great many more besides, is beyond all praise. Of course the man who avows himself guilty of almost every crime on the calendar, would naturally find a congenial friend and companion in Guss, fall into his support, and be ready at a moment's notice to traduce and vilify his own father. J. C. undertakes to explain why he was not called as a witness in the Orphans' School investigation. The long and the short of it seems to be that though he was subpœnaed by both parties neither was willing to trust him on the stand, and this being the case it is hardly worth his while, at this late day, to tell us what he knows about swearing.

This valiant champion grows classical in the winding up of his discourse and interpolates a page or two from "Plutarch's Lives." If he has taken Alcibiades for his model he has succeeded admirably in imitating his vices without displaying a single one of his virtues. J. C., like his friend, the Professor, was once a preacher of righteousness, but he preaches it no more. Good-bye, "Jason." We never wished you half the harm you have done yourself by becoming the apologist and champion of Guss.

☞ Did John Myerly, esq., tell the truth when he signed those resolutions, or when he said he knew Guss was guilty in the Pope case, as he had seen the said Guss himself in a room, with a couple of large girls chasing them around it and kissing them and committing other improprieties, which convinced him of his guilt. He will remember that he expressed his surprise to "Jason," and that "Jason" replied that "that was a common thing."

☞ Prof. Kendlehart and Mr. Haffley deserve all credit for their efforts to prevent the children running off en-masse on account of the exaggerated stories spread insiduously among them, and though the latter could not go near the school on the last day, because he sought to do his duty, he will learn that the enmity of such a man as Guss is much better than friendship.

☞ Guss had to be *begged* for blankets to cover the children as they were being conveyed away during the storm. Of course he gave them but with a wry face, as he had expected the children would cling around him, and refuse to be torn away from their "kind protector" but they would'nt cling "worth a cent," but went away singing as cheerily as though glad to get away.

☞ All honor to the man who placed all his straw at the disposal of Prof. Wickersham to keep the children's feet warm, though he knew he was running the risk of the enmity of Guss.

Possibly those kind-hearted "friends of the orphans," who refused to give or hire their wagons for the use of the children have a clear concience in the matter though it may be doubted.

☞ A little boy, son of Mrs. Nancy Diggins, attended the Guss indignation meeting, and says that he never heard a preacher swear like Guss did. The little fellow said he was afraid that "Old Nick" would come and carry them all off. Guss could very readily have been spared.

☞ Does A. W. Evans, esq., tell the truth now, or did he tell it when he said, speaking of Guss' improprieties with his female wards, "there is enough of that kind of work up there (referring to the school) to either blow up or smash up the whole concern?"

Our New York Letter.

Boss Tweed's Troubles—Cremation—The Police—Detectives and what they do—Inflation—Temperance—The Germans.

NEW YORK, April 15, 1873.

BOSS TWEED

Don't like his quarters at Blackwell's Island. It was expected by the burley Boss, and his friends, that the officials on the Island would not dare to treat the great swindler as other criminals were treated, but they were grievously mistaken. Boss was shaved, and cropped, and arrayed like Joseph in a coat of many colors, with pants to match, and he was put to jus: such service as he was fit to do. Consequently he has tired of it, and invokes the law to get him out. He wants to go to Ludlow-st. Jail, where a man may have as many rooms and just such living as he chooses to pay for. Judge Davis sentenced Tweed to imprisonment in the "county jail" which he corrected to "the penitentiary." The Boss's counsel insist that he had no right to make the correction, and that Ludlow-st jail is the place where he must be confined. They want the Boss in quarters where he can reorganize his court; where wine and wassail will be as of yore, where he can bring together the scattered hosts of Tammany, and be once more the dictator of New York Democracy. For after all they miss the great organizing ability he undoubtedly possesses. The Boss will get out before long, entirely. Then look for a ring that will be a rag.

CREMATION.

There has been a society organized here for the purpose of doing away with burying the dead—burning the body instead. The members pledge themselves to be burned as fast as they die, and, as if to show the world the value of the idea, one member died last Friday and was burned. The coffin, we are told was placed in an upright position inside a fire-proof receptacle, through which artificially heat air was forced in a current, carrying all the noxious gases up a chimney, and leaving after the process a small residue of snow-white ashes only. The process was completed in twenty minutes, at a cost for fuel of $2.25. The ashes were gathered and placed in an urn in the parlor of the father of the deceased.—Those who are urging it say that the cost of disposing of remains is brought to a very small point; that the idea of consuming a body by fire is not so repugnant as to put it into the ground to decay; and that as cemeteries are certain to be crowded, cremation is better on sanitary grounds. The papers are all discussing it. It will doubtless come into quite general use.

THE POLICE.

To keep such order as is kept in New York requires an army of policemen, to the number of 2,500, which costs the city about $3,500,000 per annum. This includes only the regular policemen. The

DETECTIVES

are a body by themselves, who, while they are regularly appointed, get no pay from the city, but from those for whom they work.—These men seem to be a necessity, but it is questionable whether they do not make more crime than they suppress or prevent. The first requisite is to know, personally, every thief in the country, their peculiarities and manner of work. We will suppose a bank has been robbed and a detective sent for. He looks at the work, notes how the thief or thieves got into the building, and how the safe was operated on, and determines in his mind exactly who did it. He recognizes his work as accurately as a shoemaker would a shoe he had made. Suppose bonds to the amount of $50,000 have been taken. The Bank offers $10,000 for the recovery. The astute gentleman knows that "Jemmy Dawson" "cracked the crib," and he knows also that the finding of Jemmy would be an impossibility. But he knows Jemmy's woman, or one of Jemmy's friends, and so in his good time he informs Jemmy's woman that the recovery of the bonds stolen from the Bank, of so and so is in his hands and waits. Presently Jemmy's woman enters into negotiations with him, the bonds are returned, the Bank pays the $10,000, which the thief and detective divide, and it is all over. There are very few arrests and convictions of big thieves, for the reason that the thief is necessary to the detective, and the detective to the thief. They have a common interist—in fact they work together. To arrest a skillful, daring and industrious burglar would be to destroy his business. Another use these men are put to is

SHADOWING

suspected people. For instance, if a bank officer or merchant suspects an employe of appropriating money, a detective is put upon his track. Wherever he goes, there will be behind him a gentlemanly man, who never loses sight of him. The number of times he goes into drinking places — the very liquor he drinks, the kind of money he pays for it, the the gambling places he goes into, and the houses of ill fame he visits—all these are recorded that it can all be brought home to him. They never know they are being followed, for the detective is too adroit for that. The result of his observations are given every morning to his employers, who have no difficulty in coming to very accurate conclusions. If the suspected man has a salary of $5,000 per annum, and no other resources, and if he is living at the rate of $10,000, they have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that he is stealing from them $5,000 per year. And then, just when he fancies he is all secure, he is taken to task. He of course denies the charges, but the detective, with his fatal book, catches him, and he confesses his sins. But these are not the only use they are put to. If a woman suspects her husband of unfaithfulness she resolves her doubts by the aid of these convenient persons, and *vice versa*. They are paid high salaries, and may be of some use to the community, but I doubt it. They make thieving a safe business, at all events.

INFLATION.

The proposition to inflate the currency meets with the most determined opposition in this city. The press is howling against it, and the citizens back the press. The *Hearld* holds that inflation means repudiation and that if it is persisted in, it will provoke a civil war.—The fact is New York, having so much of the wealth of the country, wants as little currency as possible, for the less there is the more secure her grasp upon the country. Then again the purple-nosed old gentlemen who are out of business, with a million or two, want the purchasing power of the dollar they have to be as great as possible. Their view of the case is purely selfish. They do not take into account the needs of the country. They want to continue to hold in their own hands the financial destiny of the country; to let on the steam and turn it off just when the turning on and cutting off will make the most power.—The *Herald's* talk of trouble is all bosh. There is a great amount of arrogant egotism in a great city, but the city of New York knows very well that while the country can get along very well without New York, New York can't get on at all without the country. The war between the East and West which the *Herald* is trying to force, would make New York a deserted city in six months. The war with the South illustrated this. The great trade—the trade that had been courted—was the Southern. A Southern merchant is made as much of as a Barbary prince, while the western merchant had no attention shown him whatever. The war broke out, and six months after the firing upon Fort Sumter nine-tenths of all the houses in the Southern trade were bankrupt. The Western trade is now the big trade, and any interruption of relations would be fatal to nine-tenths of the merchants and bankers.—Whatever sections may get to warring with each other, New York and the West will not be the combatants.

TEMPERANCE.

continues to be the absorbing topic in all the churches, and it has got its grip on people outside. Some thirty divisions of Sons of Temperance have been organized in this city within three weeks, and also a very large number of other secret societies having the same object in view. Cases of "swearing off" are as thick as blackberries. Say what you will about the work of the women in the West it has had the effect of awakening the public conscience to the evils of liquor drinking, and has resulted in organization against it everywhere. For the first time in this country, an organization of Germans opposed to liquor has been made. Some sixty Germans met Friday night and agreed not only not to use stimulating liquors themselves, but to labor among their countrymen to change their practices and opinions. And they are making converts. A great many Germans have discovered that they can get on without wine or beer, and that life is endurable without it.—If the new idea gets a foothold among the Germans, it will be very near to the control of the city. PIETRO.

[For the JOURNAL.]

Among the Hindoo Villages.

BY REV. J. D. BROWN.

INDIA, February 25, 1874.

While the general readers of the JOURNAL are gathering around their stoves, listening to the blustering winds of February, your correspondent is sitting in an open canvass tent, at 8 o'clock at night, really enjoying a cool breeze which has sprung up after a rather hot day for this time of year. Your readers will readily surmise that I am on a preaching tour among the villages. My wife, sitting at the other end of the camp table, inquires, "what can you find here of sufficient interest to write about? There are no temples, no 'ghats' sacred bathing places here" That is all true. Nevertheless, I presume something of our every-day life here among these poor, ignorant, idol-worshiping villagers, will not prove uninteresting to many who must see these sights through the eyes of others.

DIRTY FAQIES.

"Cleanliness is next to Godliness," cries the careful housewife, in your Western world, as she rubs away vigorously at a grease spot on her kitchen floor. Not so think some so-called holy men I found in one of the villages I visited yesterday. In a little mud-walled hut, about six feet high, covered with straw, sat two as dirty, filthy, half-naked creatures as ever India can produce. Between them was placed an earthen dish, which was filled with ashes and burning cow-dung, the smoke of which filled the hut, which had no outlet but the doorway. To add to the smoke and stench the Faqirs kept smoking the vilest of tobacco in a long pipe, such as I had with me in America. While preaching to them and the villagers who gathered around, I happened to put my foot into the doorway of the hut. Immediately one of the Faqirs, with a look of contempt, ordered me to take my foot away and not *contaminate his house*. These filthy wretches can go into the private apartments of the women and no one would dare to refuse any demand they make. Many of their practices are too filthy to put into print, and yet these are the religious leaders of millions of people in India. Very few of them can read a, all, hence they are blind leaders of the blind.

PARROTS.

Just in front of our tent is a field of ripening wheat. This afternoon we noticed a flock of parrots, who had their headquarters among the leafy branches of a large tree near at hand, sweeping down every few minutes, when each one would pluck off a head of wheat and fly back to the tree, and to return for another in less than two minutes. The natives have to watch there fields night and day, from the time the grain commences to ripen until it is cut. If they do not, deer, wild hogs, monkeys and parrots, etc., will leave them but little to cut. And yet so superstitious are the poor cultivators that they would not on any account kill any of these destructive birds or animals.

JUNGLE DOGS.

Every village is overrun with half-wild, miserable dogs as lean and as ill-favored as Pharaohs poor cows. The aversion to taking life allows these public nuisances to live and become so numerous that the canine population in a Hindoo village about equals that of the human beings. In this hot country, dogs often go mad, and many lives are sacrificed in this way annually. The English Government has determined to abate this evil to some extent at least; hence, yesterday two low caste men, armed with heavy bamboos, and bringing written instructions from the English Magistrate at Bareilly, entered the village near my tent, and commenced work in good earnest. In a very short time nearly a score of worthless, prowling curs were stretched lifeless on the sand. They have but little life at best, and one well-aimed blow from the heavy bamboo generally suffices. The people of the village are very indignant, but in these times when great famine is stalking through Bengal, and may reach this province, it is poor policy to allow thousands of these utterly worthless dogs to prowl about and steal, as they often steal the scanty meal some poor laborer has procured for himself and half-starved children.

A FIGEE STORY FOR THE CHILDREN.

Not only do the animals I have mentioned abound, but in the jungles in many parts of India, Leopards, Tigers, and wild Elephants are numerous, and often do much mischief. A few days ago, an English gentleman in connection with the irrigation canals, which the government is opening in these provinces, having his tents in the same grove in which we are stopping, called on us, and invited us to dine with him. We noticed that he was lame, and that he gave us his left hand. In the evening, he told us how he had become a cripple. Several years ago, while encamped near a village, the people came to him and told him that a tiger, near at hand, would not let anybody go near the stream for water. So the gentleman, taking with him another Englishman, started out to try to kill the tiger. Usually they hunt tigers with elephants, but these gentlemen having no elephant, rather imprudently started on foot with their guns, in search of the dangerous brute. The villagers explained where they had seen him, but for some time the hunters could not find him. At last they came suddenly upon him, and although both fired and hit him, wounding him mortally as it proved, the enraged tiger, mad with pain, rushed upon our kind host, and in a moment had him in his terrible jaws. His one hand and his knee were so badly bitten that he never recovered much use of either leg or hand. His plucky companion rushed forward with his empty gun—having no time to re-load—and succeeded in driving the tiger off. By this time the shots had taken so much effect that the tiger only ran a few yards, when it fell dead.

THE FAMINE.

Your readers will have seen some notice of the famine in Bengal, which lies South of us. It may be a word of explanation as to the causes of these famines, which often nearly depopulate whole districts, may help to a better understanding of the matter. In most of India the population is dense—often over four hundred to the square mile, through an entire province. The Mapes are wretchedly poor, and with grain at ordinary prices they can merely live on the coarsest of food—earning as they do about *six cents per day*. Should the rainy season be too short, the crops fail; consequently grain goes up to double usual prices, and the poor must starve. Railroads are few in number here yet; hence, while there may be plenty of grain in an adjoining province, transporting it on carts of primitive construction, costs so much that it is too expensive for the starving poor. The English Government is doing everything in its power to save the lives of the people, and it is hoped the loss of life will not be very great. "Relief works," as they are called, such as new roads and canals, are being opened, thus supplying work to thousands. Besides this, contributions from both natives and Europeans are pouring in from all sides. Notwithstanding all this, thousands will doubtless starve.

God can and will bring good out of this seeming evil. Old idolators will die off, and their children will be gathered into Christian orphanage, where they will learn the way of salvation. J. D. B.

Letter from Michigan.

ADRIAN, MICHIGAN, March 29, 1874.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I presume it will interest the readers of your paper to hear of the temperance movement in the North-west.

I have often wondered whether our city would ever become obdurate to the pernicious influence of intemperence. The more I wondered, and the more I contemplated the lamentable condition into which this prevailing evil has brought us, the more I became convinced that every effort to ameliorate our condition would prove fatal. But the power of temperance, which has undergone so many vicissitudes, has now reached a degree of concentration and vigor which will, doubtless, effect a thorough reformation. The ladies of our city are proving themselves to be intrepid warriors. Their innate energy has been thoroughly roused, and they are taking an impulse from God to lay out their abilities in purging the city of intemperance. Every day they may be seen emerging from the different churches and marching boldly into the saloons. While there a few moments are employed in earnest devotion, after which the saloonists are urged to sign the pledge. Of course, many ignore the importunities, but the greater number are yielding. These noble women declare they will not lay the armor down until the work of faith is accomplished.

Last night, with undampened zeal, they sang and prayed before a saloon till midnight, the scene was profoundly impressive. The saloonists are always on the alert, and frequently succeed in locking the doors of their death dens before the ladies can enter. When the ingress of the ladies is thus prevented, chairs are brought, also refreshments, and the seige commenced, frequently lasting almost an entire day. Prayers and singing, with some addresses to the crowd, occupy the time of the besieging forces.

The ladies are determined to achieve the victory, if it requires the greatest possible sacrifice. One said, while speaking before a saloon, that she would "stand where she was all spring, through the summer and autumn, and with buffalo robes around her in winter before yielding to intemperance." I firmly believe the crusaders will be successful in this laudable enterprise. J. A. G.

Letter from Blair County.

BLAIR COUNTY, March 28, 1874.

MR. DURBORROW — *Dear Sir*:—Not being concerned in the politics of your county, I have not manifested much interest in your excellent paper, but feeling that I, with every good citizen of this commonwealth, are under lasting obligation to you, for the course you have taken in working up the Guss scandal, and ousting one of the most out-landish imposters ever palmed on any community, you may send me your paper for one year, please acknowledge receipt.

I do think the standard of morality is low indeed in the region of Cassville to tolerate such a beast among them—it has been ironically said there are persons there, that for the sake of the sale of a few pounds of butter, and a dozen of eggs or sticks of candy, would see ever orphan in the state prostituted and wilak at it.

Were there no other charges against him the spirit in which he edits that slander machine the *Globe*, should satisfy any rational man he is not fit to have anything to do with training the young. I should be sorry to have any offspring of mine partake of his spirit, but it is well known all the truth has not yet been told. I used to think you called him hard names, but now I think *brute* and *beast* mild enough for a thing that has by his own acts, placed himself beneath the brute creation, and is it so that respectable persons dare not take the stand and testify the truth, or attorneys attempt to discharge their duty in vindicating the laws of the land, as well as the laws of God, without being traduced through his slander machine? Not one of whom does not stand as far above him in character as man does above the brute, if that must be tolerated without redress certainly the new Constitution and laws are at fault. All honor to Gen. Beath, S. T. Brown, and Messrs. Doty and Vanderslice, for the manner in which they discharged their duty in the case. Many will call them blessed for saving their children from the disgrace to which they were exposed. More anon. Respectfully yours,

A FRIEND OF THE ORPHANS.

Hack, Hack! Cough, Cough!

Cough is a symptom by which various diseased conditions of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs manifest themselves. But whether it arises from irritation produced in the throat and larynx by taking cold, from an attack of Bronchitis, from incipient Consumption, or from various other causes, nothing will allay it more speedily nor cure it more permanently than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It does not matter whether it be a recent attack, or a lingering cough, the Discovery is in either case equally well adapted for its relief and permanent cure. In fact, it will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation, and healing the affected parts. No time should be lost in commencing the use of a proper medicine for the relief of a Cough, for unless this course is pursued, serious and dangerous disease of the lungs is liable to be the result.

DOCTORS SOON LEARN ITS VALUE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1870.

DR. PIERCE—For the past six months I have used your Golden Medical Discovery in my practice, and in that time I have tested its merits in severe coughs, both acute and chronic, in chronic disease of the throat, severe cases of bronchitis, general derangement of the system constipated condition of the bowels, and wherever a thorough alterative has been indicated. In all cases I have found it to act gently yet thoroughly and effectually in removing the various diseased conditions, and bringing about a healthy action throughout the system. Yours fraternally,

H. L. HALL, M. D.

☞ Instant relief guaranteed in croup by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, internally and externally.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the following named physicians have been appointed to take medical charge of the out-door paupers of the several townships and boroughs of Huntingdon county, and services rendered to the paupers by any other physicians whose names are not in this list, will not be recognized by the Directors:—Dr. W. P. McNite, Shirley township; Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, Huntingdon borough; Dr. Henry Orlady, Petersburg borough and Lower West township; Dr. Geo. W. Thompson, Mt. Union borough; Dr. J. F. Wilson; Barree township; Dr. W. L. Duff, Jackson township; Dr. M. B. Breneman, Carbon township, Broad Top City and Coalmont borough; Dr. J. F. Thompson, Scottsville borough, Springfield and Clay townships; Dr. Samuel Hill, Upper West township; Dr. J. W. Dinwiddie, Warriorsmark and Franklin townships Birmingham and Warriorsmark boroughs; Dr. W. H. Hinchman, Cassville borough, Cass and Tod townships; Dr. J. Meals, Mill Creek and Mapleton boroughs, Union and Brady townships; Dr. G. W. C. James, Orbisonia borough and Cromwell township; Dr. George W. Hewitt, Alexandria borough and Porter township.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. W. WHITTAKER, Clerk to Board.

April 15-3t.

"The Best Family Paper of the Age."

FORNEY'S WEEKLY PRESS.

The Representative Journal of Pennsylvania.

A first-class double sheet, forty-eight column paper. It is not only the best family paper published in the country, but it is also

The Best Literary Journal,
The Best Weekly Newspaper,
The Best Agricultural Organ,
The Best Financial and Commercial Paper

There is no periodical published in America which gives more interesting and instructive reading matter in a single number.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS.

The choice of two exquisite Chromos, far superior to those usually offered as premiums, entitled

"THE VESTAL VIRGIN,"
the celebrated painting by Angelica Kauffman, in the Royal Gallery at Dresden; and After
"THE STRAWBERRY GIRL,"
From a painting by a celebrated German Artist of Dusseldorf.

Will be sent free, post paid to every yearly subscriber sending us $2.00. These pictures, 12x14 inches in size, are printed in the highest style of Art, by Duval & Hunter, the oldest Chromo publishers in the United States, expressly for FORNEY'S WEEKLY PRESS.

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☞ Persons getting up a club of ten or more copies can choose as a premium either one of the Chromos; a copy of Colonel Forney's celebrated book, "Anecdotes of Public Men," or a copy of the Weekly Press.

All orders should be addressed to

JOHN W. FORNEY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
S. W. corner Seventh and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.
April8-6t.

LEWIS & KEYS,

304 PENN ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.,

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

And dealers in all kinds of Gas Fixtures and Fittings, Plain and galvanized Wrought Iron Pipe for Gas and Water, Brass and Iron Valves, Cocks and Fittings for Gas, Steam and Water, Terra Cotta Drain Pipe, &c., furnished at Philadelphia prices.

LEAD PIPE, BATH TUBS, AND PUMPS, FURNISHED TO ORDER. PLANS OF PIPE CUT AND FIT TO ORDER.

STONE PIPE for WATER $1.25 and $1.50 pr rod.

April8,74-6mos.

FOR RENT.

A first-class STORE ROOM, 18x50 feet, situate in the central and business part of the town. Apply to S. S. SMITH,
Apr.1-tf. 616 Penn Street.

S. S. AFRICA, 103 Fourth Street, near UNION DEPOT, Huntingdon, Pa., Dealer in FINE CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS, NOTIONS, TOYS, JEWELERY, &c. Also ICE CREAM and SODA WATER in season.

S. S. AFRICA.

April1,1874-6mos.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of OSBORN LAIRD, deceased.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Osborn Laird, late of Morris township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. S. LAIRD,
J. S. LEFFARD,
apr.1,1874* Administrators.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of GEORGE HAWN, deceased.*]

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of George Hawn, late of Juniata township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

PETER HAWN,
ISAAC HAWN,
April 1, 1874. Executors.

S. L. KIRK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

130 North THIRD St., Corner of Cherry,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have in store and offer for sale, at the lowest market prices, and on the most reasonable terms, a large and well assorted stock of GROCERIES, TEAS, SPICES, FISH, CHEESE, &c. Selected with care in this, New York and Baltimore markets, to which the attention of Country Dealers is particularly requested. [apr1-1y.

WATCHES WATCHES WATCHES WATCHES WATCHES WATCHES WATCHES WATCHES WATCHES WATCHES WATCHES WATCHES

No. 408½ Penn St., HUNTINGDON, PA.
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
T. WILDEY BLACK.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry always on hand. Repairing promptly attended to, and all work warranted.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

SPECIL TAXES.

May 1, 1874, to April 30, 1875.

The LAW of December 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a Special Tax, to produce and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a STAMP denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special Tax year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first-class (more than two horses)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to FRANK W. STEWART, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Huntingdon, and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and without further notice.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Office of Internal Revenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1874.-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of JOHN RICHARDS, deceased.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of John Richards, late of Coalmont borough, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

RICHARD OWENS,
THOS. J. RICHARDS,
March4. Coalmont, P. O.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

One second-handed 10 horse power Portable Engine Boiler, with Smoke Stack, Steam Guage, Grate Bars, Pump and fixtures in good running order. Price low. Address

W. H. H. NEVLING & CO.,
Founders and Machinists, Tyrone, Pa.
March25,1874.tf.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

for a Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, the second Monday and 13th day of April, A. D., 1874.

William Adams, farmer, Shirley; John Bolinger, farmer, Clay; George Black, farmer, Henderson; James Cozens, farmer, Oneida; John M. Drake, teacher, Clay; J. Wilson Greenland; clerk, Huntingdon; Andrew Grubb, farmer, Penn; Geo. W. Glazier, carpenter, Huntingdon; Robert Greene, farmer, Barree; T. K. Henderrson, far

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, April 15, 1874.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-made and Stolen.

Clean up.

Potato bugs are frisky.

Gardeners to the front.

Send along your job work.

Wild geese were on the wing on Sunday.

Corner loungers are hunting the sunny side.

Some people mistake impudence for brains.

Greenberg is erecting a brick house on Church street.

The *Prohibitionist* is to be Altoona's next newspaper venture.

Another invoice of "beautiful snow" on Thursday and Saturday.

The JOURNAL office is now one of the most complete in the State.

Several new barns are to be built in Hare's Valley, the coming summer.

Roaring Spring, Blair county, is growing very rapidly. It is quite a village.

Dr. A. P. Fields, formerly of this county, has located at South Chester, Delaware county.

New Enterprise, Bedford county, is pushing ahead. The young men doing business there have "vim."

The East Broad Top Railroad is graded to Three Springs, and by the first of June the cars will reach that point.

Jacob Snyder, an old and well-known citizen of Hollidaysburg, died quite suddenly on Sunday a week ago, aged sixty-six years.

We are assured that the L., C. & Tyrone Railroad will soon be put in operation. It is asserted that the iron has been purchased.

Col. Conforth went to Cassville to see the children go-forth. The School Department will not do its duty if it does not *go* for him.

Woodbury, Bedford county, appears to be as dead as a hammer. The young people have struck out and the old ones lack enterprise.

Our readers will excuse the appearance of the JOURNAL, this week, as we have been too busy moving our office to give it much attention.

A new post-office building is promised opposite the JOURNAL office. This is sensible. The projectors are Messrs. Blair, Armitage and Elliott.

If we had not been so much crowded, this week, we would have published the Guss-Jason resolutions, but we have had too much on hands.

Our friend, D. M. Bare, esq., of Roaring Spring, Blair county, sprained his ankle severely, on Tuesday of last week, while getting out of a buggy.

Wm. Sneath has been appointed Supervisor of the Canal from a point near Millerstown to the two locks above Lewistown, vice Benj. F. Shepley, resigned.

W. K. Crites, carpenter, erected an elevator for lowering and raising our forms to and from the press-room in the basement, and he made a capital job of it.

The tubing put up in the JOURNAL office was done by those clean plumbers and gas-fitters, Lewis & Keys. If you want to see a neat job come around and look at it.

Lost—A gold sleeve button, on Friday evening, the 10th inst. The finder will confer a favor by returning it to Rev. J. S. McMurray, 411, Mifflin street, Huntingdon.

Every man and boy, in five townships and four boroughs, were asked to sign the Cassville-Jason resolutions. Men residing out of the county were solicited and importuned.

The worst sold fellows on the continent are the fellows who signed the Guss resolutions. They made a bad record for themselves. If they desire to correct our columns are open.

We are indebted to our friend, Jno. A. Pollock, esq., a most excellent machinist, for the successful transfer of our machinery from our old to our new quarters. He understands his business.

We tender our thanks to Messrs. John Miller, H. C. Carmon, John A. Port, Col. George Lininger, and other friends, for their timely aid in assisting us to put our power press in position.

Miles Querry, of Hare's Valley, owns two mules, one of which is 40 and the other 42 years of age. This indicates they came into existence about the years '32 and '34. Who can beat this?

A fight occurred in Smithfield, on Saturday night last, between two colored men named Basil Bell and Eli Barker, in which the latter shot the former through the hand. Jealousy was at the bottom it.

Plank Cabin can boast of one young man that is raising Burnside whiskers. For convenience we will call him Thompson. The girls over there say they put them in mind of two base ball clubs, because there are only nine on a side.

We learn that a large number of persons signed the Cassville resolutions believing they were signing a petition praying for the retention of the school. Will. Ream, Harper Snyder and Thomas Dean carried the paper over five townships and four boroughs.

The proprietor of the Cassville Soldier's Orphan School, promptly discharged Messrs. Haffley and Kendlehart, teachers, on Monday of last week, because they would not second his efforts to break up and skeedaddle the school. All honor to these young men.

Quite a sensation occurred in the M. E. Church, at Mapleton, a few nights ago. A young man on seeing his lady pass out at the door, sprang over the pew partition, just in time to seize her trail and catch up when she had gotten some distance from the church. He was overheard to remark, as they were wending their way up the railroad :—"Not quite so fast next time, Alice dear!"

About half-past 11 o'clock, A. M., on Monday last, the alarm of fire was given and the engines Huntingdon and Juniata and the Hook and Ladder Company responded promptly to find smoke issuing from a wash-house attached to the Farmers' Hotel and adjoining Hon. David Blair's residence. It was soon extinguished and, with the exception of a little damage to the roofs of the contiguous buildings, no further damage was done.

Mr. R. A. Laird, of Porter township, has just received two thorough-bred Essex hogs, and one thorough-bred Berkshire. The two male hogs came from L. A. Chase's stock farm, in Northampton county, Mass., and the sow he purchased from Joseph Harris, esq., Rochester, N. Y. The three hogs cost $150.00. Now, farmers, improve your stock while you have a chance, and don't sell us any more lemon squeezers at twenty cents per pound. Robert is the man that is not afraid of his cash for good stock.

We learn from parties who were present at the indignation meeting, in Cassville, that both Guss and Jason were quite over-charged with benzine, and that they can add several more to the disgusted list now, as several left the house stating they would not hear their neighbors slandered and abused in that way. Four of them were members of the band, who had been hired for the occasion. This broke up the music, and Jason, it is said, had to put on more steam. They say the eloquent orators' faces shone like Moses after coming off the Mount—like a ball of fire. The spirits were there.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned a committee appointed for the purpose, present the following exhibit of the moneys received at the various benefits of the Independent Hook & Ladder Company, together with a statement of the moneys expended, the balance now on hand and the indebtednes of the Company.

RECEIPTS.

Fair held in Nov. 1873.....	$821 52
" " " March 1874.....	601 42
Subscriptions for fair in Mar.	27 35
" " by Paper.....	245 50
Initiation Fees, Dues, &c.....	50 00
	$1,744 79

EXPENDITURES.

Expenses at Fair in Nov.....	$461 58
" " " Mar.....	387 91
1st Payment on Truck.....	625 00
Freight.....	40 30
Spiking Ladders.....	3 00
	$1,517 79
Amount in Treasury.....	$227 00
Rebate due from P. R. R. Co.....	20 00
Balance.....	$247 00
Cost of Truck including Freight.....	$965 30
1st Payment and Freight.....	665 30
Balance due.....	$300 00

For which Mr. Hartshorn, the manufacturer holds our note at nine months from March 6, 1874.

The citizens of Huntingdon, will please accept our thanks for the many favors conferred on us. Our thanks are due to so many, that it is impossible for us to name all, therefore, we can only mention a few to whom we are under special obligations. These are the ladies who assisted us at our fairs, E. F. Keever, Lloyd, Sufflee & Watton, Hunt & Congdon for donations, and R. Langdon, Sr. A. Port, S. S. Smith, A. R. Stewart, B. X. Blair, D. McMurtrie, B. F. Isenburg, F. W. Stewart, Jas. A. Brown, S. B. Chaney, M. S. Lytle and D. Blair, esqs., our endorsers, and to the Burgess and Council for erecting us a truck house. Respectfully,

R. LANGDON, JR.
S. C. SEIBERT,
G. W. SCOTT,
Committee.

GOOD NEWS.—*West Huntingdon Must Come Out.*—The people of West Huntingdon will rejoice to learn that Messrs. March & Bro., have purchased John Etter's store and will hereafter conduct the business in the name of Wm. March & Bro.'s Branch-Store. They are about to re-stock it with a complete assortment of everything the people need. The senior of the firm is now in the east buying the new stock and in a few days the people of West Huntingdon can get what they want near home at prices at least as low as the old town can offer. W. W. Fouse, our well-known, clever and accommodating townsman, will have charge of the store, and do his best to please customers and make it their interest to buy of him. ap.82t

FOR THE LADIES.—A very fine and well selected stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, just received at *John Hagey & Co's.* [apr15-2t.

MONEY LOANED AT FOUR PER CENT.—The undersigned has opened out a first-class Grocery and Confectionery store, at the South-west corner of the Dimond, No. 508½, where he is prepared to furnish the public with choice Groceries, Canned and Dried Fruits, Fine and Common Confectioneries, Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Cheese, &c.

N. B. CORBIN.

LOOK AT THIS.—Calicos for 8, 10 and 11 cts; a good Skirt for 60 cts; fine Alpacas for 45 cts; a fine lace collar with cuffs, for 50 cts, at *John Hagey & Co's.* [apr15-2t.

LAST CHANCE!—Only 100 Town Lots for sale in West Huntingdon at $200. Buy from first hands and save money. Lots sold a few years ago for $200 are now bringing $600 to $1000. They are in demand and selling rapidly. Call soon or address

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Ap1-6t. Real Estate Office, 228½ Penn St.

A very large stock of Shoes and Hosiery for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, just opened at *John Hagey & Co's.*

MASONIC LECTURE.—G. H. Raney, Esq., of Alexandria, Va., will deliver a lecture on FREE MASONERY, this evening, 14th inst., in Wharton & Maguire's Hall It is an interesting subject, and the lecture itself is highly spoken of by those who have heard it. All are invited to attend. Admission 50 cts. Gentleman and Lady 75 cts.

SPRING STYLES.—A splendid stock of Hats, Bonnets, Flowers and Ribbons, very Cheap at *John Hagey & Co's.* [apr15-2t.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For week ending April 11, 1874.....	6,392
Same time last year	10,836
Increase for week	
Decrease for week'.....	4,444
Shipped for the year 1874.....	106,371
Same date last year.....	132,009
Increase for year 1874.....	
Decrease.....	25,638

NEW GOODS, New Styles, Low Prices, at *John Hagey & Co's.* [apr15-2t

Oliver Cunningham has just opened a large wholesale Boot and Shoe Store at No. 330 Allegheny street, where he can supply merchants with all goods in his line, cheaper than they can buy them from Jobbers in the East, as he gets all his goods direct from Boston, at manufacturers' prices. April-3t.

TRIMMED HATS for Ladies—very pretty and very cheap at *John Hagey & Co's.* [apr15-2t.

We have an eighty dollar Sewing Machine that we will give to any young lady who will raise us eighty new subscribers that will pay within the year at the rate of $2 per subscriber. Here is a chance. This ought to be done in two or three townships we can name, without much effort. tf.

THE man who created such a sensation, on the back streets, the other day, running along bare-headed and jostling everybody aside, was on his way to Massey's cheap grocery, where everything in his line can be had at the lowest figure. [ap.8 4t.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

A. B. Brumbaugh, M. D., Editor. All matter pertaining to this department should be addressed to P. O. Box 12, Huntingdon.

Digestion and Dyspepsia. A complete Explanation of the Physiology of the Digestive Process with the Symptoms and Treatment of Dyspepsia and other Disorders of the Digestive Organs. By R. T. Trall, M. D. Illustrated. Price $1. S. R. Wells, New York.

The late celebrated Dr. Pepper, of Philadelphia, Pa., once said before his medical class at the University of Pennsylvania, that out of the many thousand cases of Dyspepsia and kindred diseases of the stomach that came under his notice while in charge of the Pennsylvania Hospital, ninety-nine out of every hundred were caused either directly or indirectly by the use of Tobacco. This is the most valuable testimony relative to the cause of this prevalent, and often said to be national disease that could be obtained. The best talent in the land is engaged in determining how the suffering resulting may be relieved, and we hesitate not to say that Dr. Trall brings to the task abundant ability; and shows in his own way how according to his ideas it may be accomplished without the aid of medicines. This book would prove of immense value to thousands of sufferers from this terrible disease.

The Light in the East is the title of a very valuable religious work just published by the National Publishing Company, of Philadelphia. It is issued for the purpose of meeting the want so often expressed in all parts of the country, of a comprehensive religious work suited to all classes, and free from sectarian bias. This book supplies that want, and will be found especially valuable to parents and others wishing to instruct the young in the truths of religion, and in this age of skepticism and materialism, it is fortunate that a book so popular in its character, should be devoted, so thoroughly, to the plain, old-fashioned truths of Christianity. The work comprises one large volume of 850 pages, illustrated with over 200 fine engravings. Starting out with the Life of Christ, the work of Rev. John Fleetwood, the book covers an extent of ground and a range of subjects which make it a valuable history of Christianity from the earliest times. Then follows Lives of the Apostles and Holy Women; Old Testament Characters, Patriarchs and Reformers; a history of the Jews from the earliest times to the beginning of the present century; a comprehensive account of the various religious sects, and a chronological table; the whole containing instructive reading which will be eagerly read by all.

The book is sold only by subscription and agents are wanted in every county.

Agents are doing well with the books of this popular subscription book publishing house. J. R. Jones, the President, is a clever gentleman and always ready to assist those who desire to engage with him in circulating good books. We have already noticed Dr. Smith's Bible History, Undeveloped West, Behind the Scenes in Washington, Sexual Science—and we have still others to notice. Their Family Bible, also sold by subscription, contains many valuable features, and is a book that will commend itself.

The American Journal of Syphilography and Dermatology is a Quarterly Review, edited by M. H. Henry, M. D., and is the only journal in the English language devoted exclusively to the diseases indicated in its title, and the lesions resulting therefrom. Each part contains contributions from the leading Syphilographers, Dermatologists and Surgeons of the world. It is a work that commends itself to the progressive physicians all over the country, as it treats of special diseases many of which are known to be exceedingly troublesome to them, and unsatisfactory to their patients, in their treatment. The January number, before us, commences a new vol.—5th,—is a valuable number, and contains much important information. Each number contains 112 pages of reading matter. $3.00 per annum. F. W. Christern, 77 University place, N. Y.

Brigge & Brothers Illustrated Floral Work and Catalogue, published quarterly at 25 cents a year is the most satisfactory work of the kind that has come to our notice. It contains much valuable information beside a complete list of flower and vegetable seeds, with several hundred illustrations, and gives directions for the culture of plants, vegetables and flowers. Their "Parlor Chromo" for 1874 represents several vases of flowers standing on a marble floor near a large mirror in which are reflected the objects in front of it. A vase of gold fish forms a beautiful reflection. It is a pleasing picture. Briggs & Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.

The Philadelphia Trade Directory, published by Mr. Howard Challen, Philadelphia, Pa., contains much valuable information concerning books, publishers, and all articles pertaining to the Book and Stationery business; with the advertisements of the leading firms in each department. Past editions of Mr. Challen's Directory have proved themselves so valuable that they have been a necessity with the retail trade, and are valuable to customers, as well—25 cents per copy.

The *Publishers' Weekly* affords the opportunity for persons who desire, to keep themselves informed of every important new book, or new edition published in this country or Europe. The number for March 21st contains two beautiful specimens of the "Rockwood Photo-Engraving Process." 8 cents per number, or $3.00 per year. F. Leypoldt, New York.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

FROM TOD TOWNSHIP.

Guss is terribly exercised over the removal of the Eagle Foundry Post Office. It is well known here the change was made before any one knew Mr. Griffith was going to swear for Guss or any one else. The office never would have been moved to his place if any one had consented to take it at the Foundry—the most suitable location. Mr. Griffith never cared for it and only consented to take it to oblige his neighbors. If that fool Guss was as good at minding his own business, as he is at meddling with other people business, it would be a great blessing to him and a greater one to this county.

April 10, 1874. TOD TOWP.

THE WAY IT WAS DONE.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish a small space in your columns to correct a wrong use of my name in relation to Prof. Guss. My name appears as endorsing the following resolution:

Resolved, That to show our appreciation for the excellency and worth of Prof. A. L. Guss, we do hereby attach our respective names:

A petition was presented to me, which I signed, asking for the retention of the Cassville Orphan School, and not for an endorsement of the "excellency and worth of Prof. A. L. Guss"—an act which I could not do under any circumstances, as I am fully convinced that he is guilty of improper conduct, and unfit to have control of that or any other school.

J. H. W. PLUMMER.

Tod Township, April 11, 1874.

"WHITE HELLEBORE"

The vile Sedamite who now occupies a *Globe* by himself, where weekly he rears a fortification of lies, behind which to hide his guilty head and ghastly carcass, while his licentiousness frequently carries him back to the land where but "two" righteous are left, would have his readers believe that *Veratria* is *White Hellebore.* This is like their vile slander about the Doctor's evidence in reference to the quarterly reports. When Bruce, Billy and "Pious Abe" come to examine the text, they will find it's a mistake. As veratrum album, or White Hellebore, is recommended for Itch, perhaps that is what was the matter instead of rheumatism.

Wonder who opened the stable door? Could'nt "Pious Abe" tell his readers something about that? Perhaps he is better acquainted with stables, than drugs? No doubt he can tell the difference between the horse and cow stable door? TRY.

April 12, 1874.

FROM SUGAR GROVE.

MR. EDITOR:—Please allow me a small space in your most excellent paper for the purpose of noticing a few facts in regard to the Sugar Grove School, this county. It seems that there were two applicants for this school in the Fall, and that the directors refused to grant the school to one of them for the reason that the certificate had been altered. The other one being too honest to do anything of the kind, as a matter of course that party was the one who was given the school. At the appointed time the school was opened and everything moved off satisfactorily, no complaint was made against the teacher with the exception of one man, who, we are sorry to say, seems to make it his business to interfere with other people's affairs. If he would attend to his own business properly he would have enough to do. The fact of the matter is this, the teacher inflicted a slight punishment upon one of his children for telling falsehoods, this raised the indignation of the man, and he was determined to have revenge. He first commenced by saying his child would not tell a falsehoods; the next step was some of the larger boys were influenced, and a plot was laid in which they were to misbehave until the teacher would attempt to correct them, when they were to pitch into him for the purpose of giving him a flogging and he (the instigator of it all) was to be near by and come into the school house and wagon-whip the teacher. The plot was discovered in time to prevent its being tried on. The teacher then went to the director of this district for the purpose of having those boys expelled from the school for misbehavior, the director refused to act in that way, and consequently, he failed to do his duty and the teacher, to avoid further trouble, left the school. There being one month of it to teach yet they concluded they would get him to come and finish it for them, which he very wisely refused to do. Had the Director acted as he should have done the school would have been taught out. No such man is fit for the office of School Director. I simply note this for the purpose of showing you a sample of the people we have in this district, who allow themselves to be influenced by the next thing to a ruffian and also that any one desiring to teach this school hereafter may have an idea of what he or she will have to contend with, if they do not, it will be Providential. Yours truly,

A CITIZEN.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co

WHOLESALE PRICES.

HUNTINGDON, PA., April 14, 1874.

Superfine Flour	$ 6 25
Extra Flour	7 50
Family Flour	8 00
Red Wheat	1 50
White Wheat	1 55
Bark per cord	8 00
Barley	60
Butter	35
Brooms ₱ doz	2 50
Beeswax ₱ pound	30
Beans ₱ bushel	2 00
Beef	8
Clovereed ₱ 64 pounds	4 50
Corn ₱ bushel on ear	70
Corn shelled	70
Chickens ₱ lb	8
Corn Meal ₱ cwt	1 50
Candles ₱ lb	12½
Cranberries ₱ quart	18
Dried Apples ₱ lb	10
Dried Cherries ₱ lb	7
Dried Beef	20
Eggs	15
Feathers	75
Flaxseed ₱ bushel	1 60
Hops ₱ pound	25
Hams smoked	12
Shoulder	9
Side	9
Hay ₱ ton	13 00
Yard ₱ lb new	11
Large onions ₱ bushel	1 25
Oats	45
Potatoes ₱ bushel new	65@70
Plaster ₱ ton ground	13 50
Rags	2
Rye	75
Rye Chop ₱ cwt	1 75
Rye Straw ₱ bundle	12
Wool washed	40a45
Wool unwashed	30

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—There is no change in cotton; small sales of middling upland at 17½c, and New Orleans at 17⅛@17¾c.

No. 1 quercitron bark is offered at $35 per ton without finding buyers.

Coffee is steady, with small sales of Rio at 19¼@22c; Laguayra at 23c gold.

In sugar there is a firm feeling, and we quote Cuba at 7⅜@7⅝c for fair and good refining; 7¾@8⅛c for grocery grades; 8⅛@8⅝c for Porto Rico, and 8¾@9⅝c for Demerara. Cuba molasses is scarce and firm at 36c for 50 test.

The flour market is firm but not so active as at the commencement of the week. About 1,200 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5@5 62½ extras at $5.75@6.50; spring wheat extra family at $7@7.50; winter wheat do do at $7.50@8.25, and fancy brands at $8.50@10.25. Rye flour sells at $4.75@5. Prices of corn meal are unchanged.

There is a steady demand for wheat, with sales 1,200 bush. red at $1.60@1.65; amber at $1.74@1.80; No. 1 spring at $1.60. Rye is worth 98c. Oats are in moderate request at 62@63c for white and 60@61c for mixed.

Whisky is quiet. Sales of 100 barrels western iron-bound at 96c.

Marriages.

GREENLAND—JOHNS.—On the 4th inst., by P. H. Bence, esq., Mr. Nathan Greenland to Miss Maggie Johns, both of Huntingdon county, Pa.

HARMON—WISE.—On the 9th inst., by the Rev. A. G. Dole, Mr. Henry J. Hahmon to Miss Barbara Wise, all of Huntingdon.

MYERS—HEIGHT.—On the 9th inst., at the E. L. Parsonage, by the Rev. S. McHenry, Mr. William Myers to Miss Ada Height, all of this county.

Deaths.

KIRK.—On the 25th ult., at the Tunnel, on East Broad Top railroad, Michael Kirk, aged 27 years.

BUCHANAN.—On the 4th inst., at the Tunnel, on East Broad Top railroad, David Buchanan, aged 32 years.

Special Notices.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

of an old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

July16,1873-1y.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA —AND— FAMILY LINIMENT.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER.

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Billious Colic, Pain in the bowels or side, we would say, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

July16,1873-1y.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain, which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it its true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swelling, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon the animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rhumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. 'White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.
Oct.15,1873-1y.

NO EXCUSE FOR BEING SICK.

No person can use Boschee's German Syrup without getting immediate relief and cure. We have the first case of Coughs, Colds or Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs, yet to hear from that has not been cured. We have distributed every year for three years over 250,000 sample bottles "FREE OF CHARGE" by druggists in all parts af the United States. No other manufacturer of Medicine ever gave their preperations such a test as this. Go to your Druggist and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it—two doses will relieve you.

Aug.20,1873-1y.

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE 19th CENTURY.

Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Milk-Cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. (The only medicine of the kind in the world.) A substitute for Cod Liver Oil. Permanently cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Loss of Voice, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh, Croup, Coughs, Colds, &c., in a few days, like magic. Price $1 per bottle. Also, Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Tonic Blood Purifier, which differs from all other preparations in its immediate action upon the Liver, Kidneys and Blood. It is purely vegetable, and cleanses the system of all impurities, builds it right up, and makes Pure, Rich Blood. It cures Scrofulous Diseases of all kinds, removes Constipation, and regulates the Bowels. For "General Debility," "Lost Vitality," and "Broken-down Constitutions," I "challenge the 19th Century" to find its equal. Every bottle is worth its weight in gold. Price $1 per bottle.

Sold by S. S. SMITH & SON, Druggist,
Sole Agents No. 616 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.
DR. S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor,
161 Chambers St., New York.

Nov.5,1873-1yr.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE

and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.

Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.
July16,1873-1y.

New Advertisements.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LAND IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

WHEREAS by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, *An act to amend an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and other purposes*, passed 13th of March 1815, and the other acts upon the subject, the Treasurer's of the several counties within this Commonwealth are directed to commence on the second Monday of June, in the year 1816, and at the expiration of every two years thereafter, and adjourn from day to day, if it be necessary to do so and make public sale of the whole or any part of such tract of unseated land, situated in the proper county, as will pay the arrearages of the taxes which shall have then remained due or unpaid for the space of one year before, together with all costs necessarily occuring by reason of such delinquency, &c. Therefore, I, T. W. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby give notice that upon the following tracts of unseated land, situate as herein after described, the several sums stated are the arrearages of taxes respectively, due and unpaid for one year, and that in pursuance of the direction of the aforesaid Act of Assembly, I shall on MONDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, commence the public sale of the whole or any part of such tracts of unseated land, upon which all or any part of the taxes hereinspecified shall then be due; and continue such adjournment until all the tracts upon which the taxes shall remain due and unpaid, shall be sold.

T. W. MONTGOMERY,
Treasurer of Huntingdon county.

TREASURER'S Office, April 8, 1874.

The amount of taxes due and unpaid on the following named tracts of unseated land up to and including the year 1872.

Acres Per.	Warrentees or Owners.	Amt.
	Barree Township.	
865	James and W. Shannon	$57 71
437	Moses Vanost	27 54
436	Robert Auston	27 55
160	Martin Orlady	10 08
	Broad Top City.	
	Benjamin Fugle (4 lots, Nos. 120, 320, 319 and 321	2 40
	Brady Township.	
54	Lewis Igo	2 52
	John McComb, (sand banks)	48 00
382	40 Joseph Weble	12 07
402	John Watson	4 83
43	43 Anderson Bell	52
425	William Watson	4 99
397	Robert Watson	9 93
33	Daniel King	78
11	Lovi Kaufman	45
	Cass Township.	
150	Hugh Morrison	15 75
207	John Sills	42 09
275	T. E. Orbison	1 65
440	William Dunn	38 40
	Cromwell Township.	
400 70	James Galbraith	2 40
408 77	John Galbraith	5 08
389 31	Charles Bayler	2 34
393 17	John Smith	2 36
402 53	Alexander McKeehan	2 53
250	George Stevenson	1 50
558 5½	Boyer & Dewees	29 81
53	Henry Rhoder	64
346	Michael J. Martin	2 08
265	Michael J. Martin	1 59
394	Michael J. Martin	6 10
435	Michael J. Martin	7 00
360	William Spring	11 50
242	William Blair	7 74
271	John Blair	8 68
220	Benjamin Price	7 04
23	Jonathan Alloway	74
146	Job Mann	36 10
339	Henry Alexander	10 84
	Thomas Johns, (2 lots in Dudley)	20
107 80	Benjamin Penn	3 42
30	Samuel Snare	96
100	Jonathan Fugh	3 20
226	Speer & Dougherty	8 24
438 40	Speer & Dougherty	14 02
100	Daniel Newcomer	3 20
150	John P. Baker	4 80
75	John P. Baker	3 30
75	A. S. Russel	2 40
100	J. N. Spangler	3 20
6	John Howard	19
	John Howard, (4 lots in New Granada Carbon township)	64
2	B. C. Lytle	35
57	Clement's heirs	1 72
167	William Settle	7 34
21	A. W. Anderson	26
50	J. McClain	1 60
401	Shoemaker's heirs	6 84
47	Joseph S. Martin	1 20
322	John Murphy	10 80
54	G. W. Speer	1 72
241	Levi Evans	29 18
60	W. S. Entriken	2 44
121	Cresswell	15 12
12	Ketterman	1 52
140	J. W. Mattern and R. A. Miller	4 48
113	F. H. Lane	3 62
	Franklin Township.	
21	W. Barley's heirs	2 52
30	Robert Gardner	3 60
	Henderson Township.	
437	William Michiner	15 72
438	Thomas Michiner	15 76
	Hopewell Township.	
200	Henry Bates	3 40
200	Conrad Bates	11 70
	Jackson Township.	
400	Thomas Parmer	5 80
400	George Stever	5 80
416	Jacob Heltrysiner	6 40
400	Hilary Baker	5 80
400	Thomas Russel	5 80
400	David Ralston	5 80
400	Thomas Ralston	5 80
400	Ephraim Jones	5 80
400	John Brown	5 80
437	Jonathan Reitsly	6 00
422	James Dean	5 94
400	Henry Canan	5 80
400	John Adams	5 80
400	Henry West	5 80
400	Alexander Johnston	5 80
400	Thomas McClure	5 80
400	John Ralston	5 80
400	William Steel	4 40
400	Samuel Canan	5 80
395	Abraham Dean	5 80
400	James Fulton	5 80
400	Samuel Marshall	9 50
400	Robert Caldwell	5 80
400	Matthew Simpson	5 80
400	James McClure	5 80
37	Deming's heirs	74
370	55 Henry Stever	1 17
400	John Fulton	5 80
400	Adam Bucran	1 20
400	John Galbraith	5 80
414 10	George Wilport	1 24
400	George Wice	5 80
393 53	George Remmell	1 80
37	Deming's heirs	2 32
	Oneida Township.	
19	James Cullen	63
	Juniata Township.	
200	J. B. Given & W. Barrick	5 00
	Penn Township.	
397	Peter Shaver	1 42
100	John & George Sailor	1 20
150	Mathias Wesco	1 80
	Porter Township.	
150	William Smith	19 80
100	William Smith	9 60
402	William Smith	35 11
382	William Smith	34 24
	Shirley Township.	
411 80	Peter Wertz	1 24
439 135	Agnes Gardner	1 32
405 58	James Caldwell	1 22
414 85	Samuel Kennedy	1 24
60	Joseph Richards	1 20
	Springfield Township.	
300	Stacy Young	1 80
75	George Elberts	90
123	B. X. Blair	74
4	Caldwell's heirs	08
2.0	Loupfer & Marshall	1 44
	Tell Township.	
335 129	Simon Potter	2 04
414	John Pease	2 48
431 113	Adam Clow	3 58
400	Patterson's heirs	2 40
200	Patterson & Stein	1 20
	Tod Township.	
395	Samuel Cornelius	33 17
96	Speer & Wharton	4 88
152	Eliel Smith	11 84
439	William Shoaff	37 36
371	Thomas Denton	78 79
220	M. J. Martin	16 11
398	Thomas Mowan	33 43
347	Robert Irvin	29 44
400	James Wiler	33 60
161	M. J. Martin	12 16
309	M. J. Martin	13 01
175	Peter Wilson	14 69
174	Isaac Wampler	14 47
	Union Township.	
192	John Bell	21 51
204	Robert Bell	21 52
201	Thomas Bell	19 60
60	Sarah Elliot	5 67
429	James Fea	40 53
181	Robert Fea	16 00
220	Solomon Sell	20 79
195	Margaret Sell	18 62
288	Benjamin Covenhoven	26 92
110	Samuel Caldwell	6 89
	Walker Township.	
148	John Kerr's Estate	10 61
115	John Kerr's Estate	14 20
200	Jacob Myers	41 40
110	Samuel Fridley	13 53
90	John Patton	7 48
422	Susan Lourish	17 41
412	Rudolph Lourish	16 86
437	John Patton	35 81
	Warriorsmark Township.	
10	Micheal Low	72
223½	Peter Grazier's heirs

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

DO YOUR BEST.

Some farmers, because they are poor, make this an excuse for general shiftlessness. Just because they cannot build a fine farm-house, they will let the old log one they live in look as though the beggars had it Because they cannot build a front fence such as they would like, will let the one they have become rickety and broken. Because they cannot build a frame barn, will provide no suitable covering for their stock—which might easily be done with a little outlay. In short, because they cannot do as they would like to, they will not do at all.

How many log houses there are, which, if stripped of their ornaments, would not bring fifty dollars, and yet, under the hands of a tasty housewife, with a husband to "fix up around," make a neat and attractive home. A place may show poverty and yet neatness; a man may have but little means, and yet show thrift. There may be small outlay in money, and yet system and busy hands will provide many conveniences and add many beauties that will make a home pleasant and inviting. If one cannot do as others do, let him do as he can. Happiness does not depend upon the amount we possess, but upon our ability to enjoy what we have. Good housekeeping is not seen in the mansions of the rich alone, but in the humble cottage as well. Good farming need not be confined to great estates, or to forehanded men, but may exist as well among the poor. One who has little has but to do that little well, and he is a good farmer and has a tasty home. The poor family who there lives, may, on the whole, have a happy home, and enjoy as good a name as he who owns his thousands.—*Ohio Farmer.*

FEEDING CATTLE.

Two-thirds of the cows kept in the country would produce more than all do now, if they only had what they ought to have to eat. It is not so much improved breeds of stock that are wanted, as it is improved care of what we have got. There is no economy in letting an animal get poor; but some people seem to think it is all gain if they only save a little hay in the operation. Some people argue that they can make it up on grass, forgetting that every pound lost is lost and has to be replaced. Whereas, if the animal had such feed as it ought to have, it would not have been lost.

One thing that cattle need and do not get, is plenty of salt; they ought to have some once a day, but many do not get it once a month. The best plan of feeding is to give from four to five quarts of corn meal, or corn and oats ground together, (the finer the better,) well salted, the first thing in the morning; then roots, after which the cattle are let into the yard, where they have a feed of straw, and stacks to work at, and plenty of water to drink. At night give them what good hay they will eat. They keep in first-rate order on this.—*Ex.*

MILKING IN JERSEY.

Mr. George E. Waring, Jr., giving some notes of his visit to the Jersey and Guernsey Islands, in the *American Agriculturist*, says one custom prevails on the former island, which might with advantage be generally adopted. It is the manner of milking; the milk (on both islands) being drawn not into pails, as with us, but into jug-shaped cans, the opening being about four inches in diameter. In Jersey this is covered with a cloth strainer, tied on so loosely that it sags down several inches into the neck of the can. In the bottom of this bag there is laid a shell to receive the force of the stream as it is drawn from the teat. The milk flows over the shell and soaks through the cloth. This is certainly the most cleanly manner of milking that could be devised. The wet cloth prevents any foul odor of the stable from reaching the mass of the milk, and any hair or dirt from the udder is at once held back, instead of remaining in the milk until it is carried to the dairy to be strained. The cloths are easily kept clean and aired, and the system is in all respects a simple and commendable one.

SAVING LIQUID MANURE.

A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer*, who believes that the effluvia arising from a fermenting mass of manure under a barn is injurious to stock confined in a tight stable, has adopted the following plan. He says: Behind the cattle in the tie-up I bored a row of holes in the floor, about two feet apart, and beneath the holes placed an inclined spout, made by nailing two narrow boards together. The spout led the urine to the manure-heap beneath the barn windows. After the manure is hauled out in the spring, the ground is covered from eight inches to one foot deep with muck or black loam from the roadside, which, during the year following, becomes so well saturated with urine, that it is about equal to manure as a fertilizer. By this method I think I have added one-third to the value of the manure of my stock, and would advise every farmer who has not a cellar under his barn to save the voidings of his stock, instead of letting it be lost by filtering through the floor to the ground, to adopt this method, unless he can devise a better one.

Now is a good time to select your seed corn and sort over your potatotoes. All such things attended to now will save more valuable time by and by.

PIANO FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

A good Steinway Piano that cost $500.00; used very little; will be sold for $300.00 cash, or $325.00 part cash and indorsed note for balance. Call on Mrs. HARRIET REED, No. 218 Washington Street, or JAS. A. BROWN, 525 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

March11,1874-1mo.

Miscellaneous.

TAKE

SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'

TAKE LIVER
TAKE LIVER
TAKE LIVER
LIVER
LIVER
LIVER
LIVER TAKE
LIVER TAKE
LIVER TAKE
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great value in all diseases of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the Blood, stiululating the torpid Liver and Bowels, and imparting new Life and Vigor to the whole system. *Simmon's Liver Regulator* is acknowledged to have no equal as a

LIVER MEDICINE.

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy proportion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for Liver Complaint and prinful offspring thereof, to wit: Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Bill lious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, &c., &c. Regulate the Liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simmons' Liver Regulator
Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

Price $1.00 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, $1.04. Prepared ready for use $1.00 and $1.50.

For sale by
JOHN READ & SONS,
Huntingdon, Pa.

June 11, 1873-1y.

Travellers' Guide.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOVEMBER 10, 1873.

Trains leave Harrisburg, as follows:

For New York, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.
For Philadelphia, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 and 4.05 p. m.
For Reading, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. 2.00, 4.05 and 7.40 p. m.
For Pottsville, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 4.05 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 5.00 p. m.
For Allentown, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 and 7.40 p. m.
The 5.20 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for New York.
The 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for Philadelphia.

SUNDAYS:

For New York, at 5.20 a. m.
For Allentown and Way Stations at 5.20 a. m.
For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 2.00 p. m.

Trains for Harrisburg, leave as follows:

Leave New York, at 9.00 a. m. 12.40 and 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 9.15 a. m. 3.30 and 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 4.15, 7.40, 11.20 a. m. 3.50 6.00 and 10.15 p. m.
Leave Pottsville, at 6.00, 9.10 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 8.05 a. m.
Leave Allentown, at 2.10 a. m. 12.25, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.
The 2.10 a. m. train from Allentown and the 4.35 a. m. train from Reading do not run on Mondays.

SUNDAYS:

Leave New York at 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading at 4.15, 7.40 a. m. and 10.15 p. m.
Leave Allentown at 2.10 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Superintendent.

Jan.14,1874-tf.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD					STATIONS.	EASTWARD.			
MAIL	CINCINNATI EXPRESS	PASSENGER	WAY PASSENGER	MIXED TRAIN.		HARRISBURG ACCOM.	MAIL		PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.		P.M
5 07	2 58	11 33	10 41		N. Hamilton	10 03	4 54		11 59
5 14	3 06	11 40	10 54		Mt. Union	9 56	4 46		11 52
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10		Mapleton	9 49	4 38		11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26		Mill Creek	9 42	4 30		11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50		HUNTINGDON	9 29	4 15		11 28
6 03	3 40	12 31	12 20		Petersburg	9 16	4 00		11 15
6 12	3 48	12 42	12 32		Barree	9 07	3 51		11 09
6 19	3 54	12 50	12 40		Spruce Creek	9 00	3 45		11 04
6 33	4 05	1 07	1 00		Birmingham	8 48	3 31		10 54
6 40	4 12	1 14	1 08		Tyrone	8 40	3 23		10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22		Tipton	8 30	3 13		10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30		Fostoria	8 18	3 07		10 37
7 15	4 28	1 38	1 36		Bell's Mills	8 14	3 03		10 35
7 25	4 56	2 00	2 00		Altoona	8 05	2 45		10 20
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.			A.M.	P.M.		P.M

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 23 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 40 P. M.
The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.55 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.15 a m.
The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 46 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 10 A. M.
The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 29 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.
The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.43, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.50 a m.
The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 1 44 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 00 A. M.
The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.
The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at11.38 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.15 a m.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and Direct Route to Washington, Baltimore, Elmira, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Niagara Falls.
Five trains daily to and from Washington and Baltimore and Four trains daily to and from the North and West Branch Susquehanna, and two trains daily to and from Northern and Western Pennsylvania and New York.
On and after MONDAY, July 21st, 1873, trains on the Northern Central Railway will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

MAIL	leaves Baltimore	8.30 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	1.30 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	6.45 p. m.
	arrives at Elmira	10.30 p. m.
CINCIN'A EX.	leaves Baltimore	8.10 p. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	12.05 a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Baltimore	1.20 p. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	4.45 p. m.
	arrives at Williamsport	8.30 p. m.
NORTHERN EXPRESS	leaves Baltimore	12.01 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	3.40 a. m.
NIAGARA EX.	leaves Baltimore	7.40 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	10.40 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	2.10 p. m.
	leaves Elmira	5.05 p. m.
	arrives at Canandaigua	7.40 p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Harrisburg	4.15 a. m.
	leaves Sunbury	6.20 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	9.30 a. m.
	leaves Elmira	12.10 p. m.
	arrives at Canandaigua	3.40 p. m.

SOUTHWARD.

MAIL	leaves Elmira	5.45 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	9.30 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	2.10 p. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	6.25 p. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Harrisburg	5.10 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	8.45 a. m.
ERIE EX.	leaves Williamsport	11.20 p. m.
	leaves Sunbury	9.40 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	11.30 a. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Canandaigua	4.25 p. m.
	leaves Elmira	8.05 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	11.45 p. m.
	leaves Sunbury	1.30 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	3.30 a. m.
PACIFIC EX.	leaves Harrisburg	11.50 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	3 00 p. m.
NIAGARA EX	leaves Canandaigua	11.30 a. m.
	leaves Elmira	1.50 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	5.15 p. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	8.25 p. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	8.35 p. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	12.15 a. m.
SOUTHERN EX	leaves Harrisburg	8.55 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	12.30 p. m.

Mail train north and south, Fast Line north, Pacific Express south, Erie Express south, Southern Express south, Niagara Express north daily, except Sunday.
Erie Mail north to Williamsport, Cincinnati Express north, Fast Line south, Northern Express north, and Niagara Express south, from Williamsport, leave daily.
Southern Express south from Canandaigna daily except Sunday; connects at Williamsport with Erie Mail south and arrive at Harrisburg daily, except Monday—connecting at Harrisburg with Fast Line south for Baltimore.
Niagara Express south connects at Harrisburg with Mail east for Philadelphia.
Erie Express south connects at Harrisburg with Pacific Express south for Baltimore.
Erie Mail north connects at Williamsport daily, except Sundays, for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.
For further information, apply at the Ticket Office in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.

FOR

PLAIN PRINTING,

FANCY PRINTING,

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

New Advertisements.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE
OF
FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE & ART.
1874.
(THIRTIETH YEAR.)

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To this department, the ELECTIC gives larger space than any other magazine in the world not exclusively scientific. It not only presents from month to month an ample record of discovery and invention, but gathers from the whole field of foreign current literature the best articles of the most authoritative thinkers and writers; of such men as Profs. Huxley and Tyndall, Richard Proctor, R. A., Prof. Owen, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Max Muller, and Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, all of whom have been represented in recent issues of the Magazine.

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The *Eclectic* also finds room for an array of instructive and entertaining articles in general literature which is surpassed by none of the literary monthlies. Its selections are made from all the English periodicals, and occasionally from those of France and Germany, and cover a literature incomparably richer and more productive than any other to which the reader can find access. A class of writers contribute to the English Magazines and newspapers such as seldom appear in American periodicals, and the best of these Essays, Reviews, Sketches, Criticisms, and Poems are reproduced in the *Eclectic.*

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Each number contains a *Fine Steel Engraving* on some subject of general interest—usually a portrait—and each year's volumes contain twelve or more of these engravings, which are executed in the best manner by the best artists. These engravings are of permanent value, and add greatly to the attractiveness of the Magazine.

☞ The aim of the ECLECTIC is to be instructive without being dull, and entertaining without being trivial; and it will be found indispensible to all those readers who endeavor to keep up with the varied intellectual activity of the time.

TERMS.—Single copies, 45 cents; one copy one year, $5; two copies one year, $9; five copies one year, $20. Agents wanted to get up clubs. Address, E. R. PELTON, Publisher, 108 Fulton Street, New-York.

March25-3t.

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OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
AT
H. GREENBERG'S

NEW STORE, next door to the Post Office, Huntingdon, who has now in store the largest and most desirable stock of seasonable goods, for

MEN AND BOYS

that has ever been opened in Huntingdon. The stock consist of

BLACK CLOTHS, DOE SKINS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, FRENCH DOMESTIC AND FANCY CASSIMERES,

which will be made up in the best style and in his peculiarly neat fit and durable manner.

If you want a good suit of cloths cheap, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Childs suit (from 2 years up,) Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Boys suit, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Youths suit, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Suit made to order, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a nice line Gents Furnishing Goods, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

Also, Cassimeres sold by the yard, At H. GREENBERG'S.

Tilors Trimmings of all kinds for sale, At H. GREENBERG'S.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED as REPRESENTED
April30.1873-1y.

BUCKEYE POULTRY YARDS,
OFFER FOR SALE,
EGGS FOR HATCHING,

From the following varieties of Pure-Bred Land and Water Fowls, at $2.50 per dozen:

Dark and Light Brahmas; Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins; Brown and White Leghorns; White and Silver-Grey Dorkings; Plymouth Rocks; Houdans; Black Red, Ear Derby, and Pile Games: Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks; Toulouse and Bremen Geese.

I warrant one-half of each dozen Eggs to hatch; if they do not I will replace them at 50 cents per dozen. Send Stamp for circular. Eggs sent C. O. D., if desired. Address,

ISAAC LYNDE,
Marlboro, Stark Co. O.

March4-2mos.

PITTSBURG SAFE CO.,

167 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURG, PENNA

Manufacture

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, VAULTS, &C.,

which are unequaled by any other.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD, RELIABLE SAFE,

purchase ours and you will get what you want.

Prices and specifications furnished on application

August20,1873-1y.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from thissource are to be employed in the erections of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundredth birth-day by the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsome steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.

FREDK. FRALEY, Treasurer,
Aug.20,'73to July4,'76.] 904 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

SMUCKER & BROWN,

UNDERTAKERS.

A large stock of COFFINS on hand trimmed to order and funerals attended with the New Hearse.
May14,'73-1y.

Miscellaneous.

THE
BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, (*Whig.*)
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (*Conservative.*)
WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (*Liberal.*)
BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (*Evangelical*)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,
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Postage two cents a number, to be prepaid by the quarter at the office of delivery.

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A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for $12.00; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $48, and so on.

To clubs of ten or more, in addition to the above discount, a copy gratis will be allowed to the getter up of the club.

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New subscriptions (applying early) for the year 1874 may have, without charge, the last volume for 1873 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or instead, new subscribers to any two, three, or four of the above periodicals, may have one of the above periodicals, may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1873; subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews," or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1873.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to Clubs.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 Fulton St., New-York.

Feb.18,1874-1yr.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The members of the A. M. E. Zion Church, of this place, have concluded to build a new church on the site now occupied by the old one, on the South east corner of Sixth and Moore streets, and in order to be successful they prayerfully ask the public to assist them in their undertaking. Their present building is unfit for occupancy, and it is absolutely necessary that they have a new house of worship.

Rev. J. W. TIREY,
JAMES H. GANT,
LEVI CHAPLAIN, Sr.
WESLEY MURRELLS,
Building Committee.

March4,'74-6mos.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OEFICE,
HUNTINGDON, PA., August 23, 1873.

Notice is herby given, that I have this day appointed J. Hall Musser, Deputy District Attorney. All business pertining to said office should hereafter be addressed to him.

H. CLAY MADDEN,
District Attorney of Huntingdon county, Pa.
August 27, 1873-1y.

1873. 1873.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

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Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Original HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Feb.14,1872.

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Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes

Also, Agent for The Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine. Best in the world for all purposes.

Aug.20,1873.

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